"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy, and possibly showers.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, $1.25¼; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cotton, middling, 6 5-16c; butter, Western creamery, 17c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.75.

FOREIGN.—Sir Thomas H. Sanderson will succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote as British Ambassador in Washington, according to a report in London. Two rioters were killed by troops in Italy. Gladstone is sleeping well and suffers little pain. The French Cabinet has approved the suppression of the duties on wheat until July 1. The Brazilian Congress was opened by reading the President's message in which he hoped the British Guiana boundary question may be settled without arbitration.—Page 7.

Page 3.

Camp Townsend at Peekskill has begun to assume a military appearance. Straw beds on damp ground are the rule, and the crop of colds is abundant.

At the Hempstead Camp the National Guardsmen passed a miserable night. Most of them were drenched, and one man was taken to Hempstead Hospital, suffering from pneumonia.

Page 4.

The New Jersey Volunteers passed a cheerless night on Monday, shivering in their tents at Camp Voorhees. Yesterday several guardsmen who had held back joined their regiments and received a hearty greeting. The medical board began its work of examination, which will last several days. Visitors were allowed to enter the camp and watch the troops at drill.

Page 5.

Jacob Bramm, who kept a small grocery store, killed two and fatally wounded another of his five children, and then cut his own throat. He accused his wife of being unfaithful, and committed the act while she was away from home.

Poultney Bigelow, the author, arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, after making a tour of the European Continent. He described his journey through Spain, and attributed that country's difficulties to corruption and inefficiency among the officials.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia was yesterday chartered by the Naval Auxiliary Board for use as a hospital ship to accompany the army to Cuba. The Philadelphia of the Red D Line was examined. Capt. Rodgers, President of the board, expects to be detached for active service in a few days.

Page 7.

Three footpads attempted to rob Commissioner Van Wettering in Hackensack last night, but were overpowered and placed in jail after an exciting struggle.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, with a large number of passengers, eclipsed all former records for a single day's run by reeling off 580 knots.

Page 8.

Peter Lowe, one of the incorporators of the American Thread Company, which will be controlled by the English Sewing Company, said yesterday that the two trusts and the Coats combination will make arrangements by which all can be run on a paying basis.

Page 9.

Marine war insurance rates on sailing vessels in the Pacific Ocean were yesterday quoted at fifteen per cent.

E. H. Myers, President of the First National Bank at Carthage, N. Y., has disappeared, leaving a deficit of $110,000 in his accounts.

The demand by patriotic citizens for flags and bunting has become so great that it is likely to exceed the supply, and prices are going up in consequence.

Page 12.

An auction sale of about $2,500,000 worth of American carpets and rugs was begun yesterday at the warerooms of W. & J. Sloane, in East Eighteenth Street.

The formal transfer of the yacht Windward from Alfred Harmsworth of London to Lieut. Peary was made by Lieut. Armitage at a luncheon at the Holland.

The Count of Turin, who last year defeated Prince Henri d'Orleans in a duel, arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday. He is making a tour of the world.

The final meeting of the committee in charge of the ceremonies in connection with Archbishop Corrigan's jubilee to-day was held last evening at Bishop Farley's residence, and details were completed.

Col. Cuyler, at the meeting of the Brooklyn School Board yesterday, criticised the manner in which matters educational are conducted by the Manhattan authorities. Commissioner Weir introduced a resolution regulating the salaries of the teachers on the lines of the Ahearn bill.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted resolutions to celebrate the Charter Day holiday as Dewey Day, in honor of the Asiatic Squadron and the victory at Manila. A resolution was also adopted by the Aldermen, asking President McKinley to pardon Capt. John D. Hart, who is serving a term of imprisonment for filibustering. A proposition to raise the salaries of school teachers on the lines laid down in the Ahearn bill was considered.

Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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Railroads.—Page 4.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Gulf States and risen in other districts. The upper lake region and the Northwest are covered by an extensive area of high pressure. A storm centre is developing in the Southwest. A belt of clouds extends from New England to the Middle plateau, with clear weather on its southern side from the Ohio Valley to the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Light rain has fallen in New England and the lake regions. Rain has also fallen in the Central Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and Arkansas Valleys, and snow on the middle plateau. Lower temperature prevails in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast. Cloudy and unsettled weather will continue in New England and the lower lake region. Fair weather is indicated for the Middle, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, and threatening weather, with rain, in the central valleys. More settled conditions, with decreasing cloudiness, are probable in the Northwest. The temperature will be lower in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	48	45	49
6 A. M.	48	45	50
9 A. M.	50	45	50
12 M.	54	45	51
3 P. M.	49	46	51
6 P. M.	49	47	51
9 P. M.	48	47	50
12 P. M.	48	46	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50¾
Weather Bureau	45¾
Corresponding date 1897	49¾
Corresponding date last twenty years	55

The maximum temperature was 48 degrees, at 2 P. M., and the minimum 44 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Every Hour in the Day [illegible] Grand Central Station for [illegible] by the New York Central. [illegible]

NO WORD OF DEWEY

His Fleet and the Enemy at Manila Alike Cut Off from the World.

ANXIETY FOR NEWS

Authorities at Washington Are Preparing to Send Help if Necessary.

SPAIN IS NEARING A CRISIS

She Still Hopes, However, to Avert Utter Defeat by One Supreme Effort.

The situation at Manila is unique in the history of modern warfare. For more than forty-eight hours, or since 10 o'clock Monday morning, Manila time, which is twelve hours in advance of ours, not a word has been heard from the scene of the naval battle in which Commodore Dewey's fleet won a signal victory on Sunday.

The cable which connects the Philippines with Hongkong, and which starts from a point about fifty miles from Manila, is supposed to have been cut. It is intimated in Madrid that it was cut by Commodore Dewey, but in Washington it is thought that the Spaniards at Manila desired to close communication with Madrid in order to prevent the full extent of the American victory from becoming known in the Spanish capital just at present.

When the last news from Manila was received Commodore Dewey was supposed to be about to follow up his victory over the Spanish fleet on the previous day by an attack on the land defenses of the city. Whether or not he has succeeded in capturing the city is unknown, and the greatest anxiety prevails in Washington to learn his present situation.

It is hoped that some word will be received from him not later than to-morrow, either direct from Manila, if cable communication with that point shall have been re-established, or by means of dispatches sent to Hongkong by steamer. In the meantime the War and Navy Departments are perfecting arrangements to send troops, coal, and ammunition to Manila if Commodore Dewey reports that he is in need of them.

Madrid is under martial law, and there are many manifestations of discontent with the policy of the Government. Premier Sagasta and the members of his Cabinet were denounced in strong terms in the lower house of the Cortes yesterday. The message of the Queen Regent was adopted, the Carlists and Republicans voting against it, however. There are many evidences that a crisis is at hand.

The dispatches from Madrid, however, indicate that the disaster in the Philippines is not considered sufficient cause for the Spanish Government to yield to the demands of the United States respecting Cuba, and it is said to be the intention of the Spaniards to send a strong fleet to West Indian or American waters and risk all in an engagement with Admiral Sampson's fleet.

In spite of Spain's reported intentions, predictions are made in Europe that the war will come to a speedy end.

MANILA STILL ISOLATED.

No News from There Since the Cable Was Cut at 10 o'Clock Monday Morning.

HONGKONG, May 3.—No news of any description in regard to the battle of Manila has been received here, with the exception of the information cabled here from London.

LONDON, May 3.—Inquiries made at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company show it to have been impossible for any word to have come from Manila since 10 o'clock yesterday morning, London time, when the cable was cut. The officials of the company say that, according to their tests from Hongkong, the cable was cut fifty miles from Manila. They think a week, or even a fortnight, may elapse before it can be repaired, as there are no facilities there to repair the cable, while, in any event, it will be a difficult task to pick up the cable in deep water.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Colonial Office had advices of the beginning of the bombardment of Manila before the cable was cut, which said:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected. Only the outlying native quarters have suffered. They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck. The batteries of the Citadel, especially the six large guns, are vigorously replying to the American fire, and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

England Has No Information.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, George J. Goschen, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day on the subject, said the Government had no information regarding the reported bombardment and destruction of Manila. Mr. Goschen added that full arrangements had been made to protect British interests there, and to enforce neutrality in Cuban waters. In addition, he said, men-of-war would be sent to the Canary Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to the Navy Department, has literally carried out his orders. Briefly stated, they were to seek out and destroy the Spanish squadron in the East, and having done that, to report to the Navy Department for further orders. Up to to-night he had not reported, but Secretary Long and the President are satisfied that he has discharged his duty with admirable promptness and thoroughness, and that he will report in due season.

Before he left Hongkong it was understood at the Navy Department that if prevented from sending a report by cable of the result of his operations in Manila, he would transmit a report by a speedy ship to Hongkong as early as Wednesday. The complete success of his operations may have led him to defer sending a ship in the hope that he would be able, by waiting a day or two, to secure control of the cable and send his first outline report direct by cable from Manila.

Report Expected To-morrow.

Nothing except the disablement of all his ships is expected to prevent the receipt of a report direct from him not later than Thursday, and it may come at any moment. If the McCullough, a revenue marine gunboat, one of the best of the small vessels of the navy, is sent to Hongkong, it ought to reach that port and the end of an English cable in less than two days after leaving Manila.

A broken cable ought not, it is said at the Navy Department, to prove a permanent obstacle to communication with Manila. Commodore Dewey's ships are supplied with an adequate force of men thoroughly acquainted with electrical appliances and with the establishing of telegraphic communications. If the wires are cut, they can find the breaks and restore the cables, and it is believed to be possible to obtain operators with little difficulty, even in a hostile port.

Commodore Dewey is apt to be aware of the desire on the part of the President and the Secretary of the Navy to learn at the earliest moment the result of the engagement at Manila, together with the names of the killed and wounded, if there be any, and the injuries to his ships. Some sixteen hundred people are now anxious to know who has been killed or wounded in the conflict with the Spanish ships and land batteries. To furnish information about the condition of the officers and men will be the first anxiety on the part of the commander of the squadron.

Cable Probably Cut by Spaniards.

Who has cut the cable connecting Manila with Hongkong is a source of much speculation. A leading diplomat says the circumstances indicate the cutting was done by Spanish officials, on instructions from Madrid, in order to stop the transmission of further news of the disaster there, and in that way calm the storm of popular indignation at Madrid. It is thought to have been impossible for Commodore Dewey to cut the cable, as has been asserted at Madrid, as he was unacquainted with its location fifty miles seaward, and, moreover, there appears to have been no motive for an interruption of cable communication on his part.

The French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, has received a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Paris stating that the French Ambassador at Madrid, M. Patenotre, has forwarded official details of the Spanish reverse at Manila. M. Patenotre's report was based on the latest Spanish official advices. It stated that the Spanish cruisers Reina Maria Cristina and Castillia were totally burned up after being set on fire by bombs from the American ships. Two of the smaller Spanish ships, the dispatch states, were sunk in order to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. The other Spanish ships were half destroyed and had taken refuge in Baker's Bay.

Reported Surrender Unconfirmed.

The British Embassy has received no further reports of any character as to the Manila battle, so that there is no basis for the statement that the State Department has been informed by British officials here that Manila has surrendered to Commodore Dewey.

Although, without confirmation from any official source, the naval officials are disposed to attach some credit to the statement coming from Paris, that at the last accounts from Manila the American fleet was firing upon Corregidor Island. This island lies in the outer entrance to the Harbor of Manila, and is about twenty-five miles below the city. It is crowned by a lighthouse, and has several modern guns in place. While not a serious menace to the American fleet so long as the latter lies far above in the vicinity of the city, the existence of the fort at a place commanding his line of communication could not be long tolerated by the Commodore, for it would endanger any unarmed ship seeking to reach the fleet, and in a measure would prevent supplies from coming in.

TO SEND TROOPS TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The problem of completing an effective military occupation of Manila in the event of its capture by Commodore Dewey engaged the attention of both the War and Navy Departments to-day. For the time, Cuba and the peaceful blockade receded to a place of secondary interest and the aggregated wisdom of the two departments was applied to the question of what to do to keep the prize which it is supposed is already in Dewey's hands.

A series of consultations on the necessity and propriety of dispatching an armed force to Manila to occupy the town and preserve law and order there was held during the day, but no definite decision was announced. Such discussion as was had was based entirely on the meagre press reports, which constituted all the information the Government possessed of the situation in the Philippines up to a late hour. It was impossible to base official action on these, of course, but the officials were so confident of the taking of Manila by the American squadron that they began making calculations predicated on that outcome.

The conclusion was reached quickly that it would be necessary for Commodore Dewey to have military support in order to hold Manila. Its surrender to the American Commander, it was pointed out, would make the United States responsible for the preservation of peace and the protection of the lives and property of the foreigners resident in the islands. With no more than enough men to properly man his fleet, the Commodore, it was indicated, would be unable to land a force sufficient to hold the city against either the Spanish, should they seek to recapture it, or the insurgents, should they take it into their heads to oppose the American conquest of the islands.

Volunteer Army of Occupation.

To keep what the American fleet is supposed to have captured, it was recognized, would take soldiers, and as the United States has no troops nearer the Philippines than San Francisco, the army of occupation would naturally be forwarded from there. The next point was, what troops to send. The infinite superiority of the regulars for such an expedition was recognized at a glance, but the wholesale withdrawals of troops from all the Pacific coast stations for the Cuban invasion, it was seen, made it unlikely that a sufficient number could be gotten together west of the Rocky Mountains for the purpose.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin was consulted, and reported that the only regulars available on the Pacific Slope were the Fourteenth Infantry, which is stationed at Vancouver, and the Third Artillery and Fourth Cavalry, which are scattered through California, Washington, and other slope States, but which could be quickly mobilized at San Francisco. As infantry was what was wanted chiefly, however, it was seen that the regular army could do little more than furnish a nucleus for the expedition, and that the volunteers from the Pacific Coast States would have to be depended on to supply the bulk of the army of occupation.

While the matter has not gone far enough for orders to be issued, it was the understanding about the War Department that if it should be found necessary to send an army to the Philippines the far Western volunteers probably would be used for the purpose, reinforced by such regulars as could be massed conveniently at San Francisco.

The navy's interest in the possible Manila invasion was limited to the furnishing of a convoy. The cruiser Charleston, which has been refitting at San Francisco, is expected to be ready for sea in a few days, and it is thought likely that she will be utilized to escort whatever troops may be sent to reinforce Commodore Dewey. The Charleston was to have had her repairs completed by the 1st of May, but the recent earthquake on the west coast displaced some of her plates and delayed her exit from the dry dock.

The Charleston for Convoy.

No matter what decision may be arrived at about sending troops to Manila, Commodore Dewey will have to look out for himself for six weeks at least. It probably would not be possible to mobilize and organize a sufficient force of volunteers for the expedition in less than two weeks, and it is estimated that the transport ships would require almost, if not quite, a month for the voyage from San Francisco to Manila.

The Government will take steps at once to supply Commodore Dewey's fleet with provisions and other supplies, including ammunition and coal, and to this end will dispatch at the earliest possible moment a sufficient number of ships to supply amply all possible needs of the Asiatic Squadron. These supplies will be forwarded at once, without waiting for a decision of the question as to whether or not troops shall be sent. One ship has been secured already as a collier. It is said to be a much fleeter vessel than those usually so employed, but it will take her about three weeks to reach Manila.

May Buy Coal in the Orient.

It may be that the department, in case of further need, will try to secure more coal for the American fleet from a nearer and cheaper source than California. It is believed that there is nothing in the neutrality laws of most nations that prevents a merchant from shipping coal to a belligerent power, though a warship of such belligerent is restricted in taking on such coal in the neutral port. Of course, the merchant would make the shipment at his own risk, for the coal probably would be held to be contraband by the Spaniards. But, as matters stand after Admiral Dewey's victory, there is no Spanish naval force left in Eastern waters to seize such a ship, so that it would be easy to compensate the coal merchants for the small risk incurred by shipping coal to the American fleet at the Philippines.

It is said at the Navy Department that plenty of superior coal can be secured in this manner in the Asiatic ports at an average price of $10 per ton, while a very high grade of coal can be had in large quantities from New South Wales at low figures. However, the Navy Department will not rely upon any outside source of supply for the first shipment, but will start one steamer from San Francisco as soon as she can be loaded.

There does not seem to be any doubt as to the Government's purpose to hold the Philippines pending a final settlement with Spain, when they will be used as a collateral to secure the payment to the United States of a war indemnity. High officials are of the opinion that none of the powers will seriously dispute our right to make such final disposition of the islands as suits our purpose in the enforcement of war claims against Spain, and in any event this Government will be prepared to contest any point which may be raised on this score.

Arrangements in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—George H. Griffing, Pay Inspector, United States Navy, has received instructions from the Navy Department to charter a packet now in port to take coal and supplies at once to Commodore Dewey's fleet at Manila. The Australia, which is now here, is in perfect order, and ready to leave as soon as she can be loaded, and Mr. Griffing at once chartered this vessels from Spreckels Brothers. The Australia is a boat of 4,500 tons, and capable of steaming fifteen knots an hour.

Mr. Griffing also has opened negotiations for the big steamer China of the Pacific Mail Line, but it is believed she will go later and will be used as a transport ship to carry California troops to co-operate with Commodore Dewey in the conquest of the Philippines and hold the islands during the continuance of the war.

Advices have been received here by military authorities that California troops probably would be sent to Manila. The volunteers have not yet been mustered in, next Thursday being the date set for the ceremony; but the State regiments could be ready to leave in twenty-four hours if deemed necessary. By sending these men 4,000 troops would be at Commodore Dewey's service, a sufficient force, it is believed, to hold the Philippines. It is generally recognized that Commodore Dewey's victory has made the Pacific Coast safe from the Spanish, and the troops could be spared from here for service in the Orient.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The news from Manila has added greatly to the confidence of other powers that the United States will carry the war to a successful conclusion without needing any intervention to restrain tendencies that might have been regarded by Europe as mischievous. Since the appropriation of the fifty-million-dollar emergency fund foreign nations have believed that the war was to be conducted with earnestness. The course of Congress has increased respect for that body as well as for the people it represents.

"Indeed," said a leading diplomatic officer to-night, "the Congress of the United States has behaved much better than any Congress of Europe could have been depended upon to act. It does not seem to me that Spain can rely upon equal patriotism in its Cortes. In several European countries the Congress will share with Commodore Dewey the honors of the war."

The diplomatic officer thus quoted said that the prospect that the United States may occupy and hold the Philippines pending the treaty of peace, which must be entered into before long, and the unexpected capture of that territory, has undoubtedly created consternation among the powers interested in the civilization of China, and in the development of Eastern colonies. Some of those who had insisted that the United States ought to have protested against the encroachments of Germany in China, and that there should have been some expression of appreciation of the British fight made to protect the opportunities of the United States, will be more than amazed to find that the United States Government is in the way of deciding what power may have additional opportunities and responsibilities in the Orient.

"But," said he, "it will be altogether wise, and prudent beyond expression, if the United States Government will talk only for a while about holding the Philippines. As long as that is the position of your Government it will not excite apprehension. Just so long as the islands remain in the power of the United States just so long you may look for the kindest of treatment from every European power that is willing to take the islands off your hands. Should anything be now done to indicate to which European Government the islands may go, every other government may be disposed to be nasty toward you. So the Government will do well to talk only about keeping them."

TO MAKE DEWEY AN ADMIRAL.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Long announced to-day that as soon as the department received an official report from Commodore Dewey confirming the press accounts of his victory in the battle of Manila a cablegram would be sent to the officer congratulating him upon the splendid performance of the American fleet under his direction. Moreover, said the Secretary, as soon as the necessary confirmation is at hand Commodore Dewey will be made an Admiral in recognition of his valor. This will be accomplished immediately by an Executive order designating him Acting Admiral, just as was done in the case of Captain Sampson. Later on he probably will be nominated to the Senate in the usual course of promotion to the rank of Admiral.

In the House to-day Representative Grout of Vermont introduced the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, the intrepidity and skill displayed by Commodore Dewey in his daring attack upon the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor and its total destruction, covered as it was by the protecting guns of surrounding forts, mark him as the possessor of high qualities as a naval commander, therefore,

"Resolved, that he ought to be promoted to the rank of Admiral, and the President is hereby authorized to nominate him for that rank to the Senate, which body is hereby authorized to confirm him, the general laws regulating promotions in the navy to the contrary notwithstanding."

SPAIN TO FIGHT TO THE END.

LONDON, May 3.—According to special dispatches received here from Rome this afternoon the Queen Regent of Spain has telegraphed the Pope on the subject of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila, saying:

"The Spanish nation is calm, but resolved to resist to the bitter end."

Her Majesty also begs the Pontiff to bless the Spanish arms.

The Madrid correspondent of The Evening News cables the following message to his paper:

"The patriotic feeling here is increasing. The Spanish officials say that when Commodore Dewey demanded the surrender of the Spanish guns, torpedoes, &c., Gov. Gen. Augusti replied: 'Come and face them.'

It is announced in another special dispatch from Madrid that there is no idea of surrender there, either in Ministerial circles or among the populace. On the contrary, it is added, the war is to be pursued with greater vigor.

The dispatch adds that it is stated at Madrid, by those who are responsible for the naval movements, that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on unequal terms and with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters. Continuing, the special says:

"Until this engagement is fought, no proposal for intervention will be listened to."

The second Spanish squadron, a Cadiz dispatch announces, consisting of the warships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII., and Vitoria, and a number of smaller ships, has nearly completed its preparations for active service. It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the foreign enlistment act.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guarda, it is announced, has taken fourteen guns on board, and is now on a trial cruise.

SPAIN DISTRUSTS ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Captain General Augusti cabled the Government asking an immediate reply as to the request of the Chinese at Manila to place themselves under the British flag. The Government replied that it would uphold Spanish sovereignty in its integrity, while respecting international rights. The answer had just arrived before the cable was cut."

MADRID, May 3.—The official account of Captain General Augusti's communication as to the offer of the British Consul at Manila to place all subjects in the Philippines under the protection of the British flag, says:

"Captain General Augusti wired that the British Consul called upon him to say that he would take the Chinese subjects in the Philippines under the British flag in order to safeguard their lives and property. The Captain General added that a number of rich and influential Chinese at Manila had assured him that they were satisfied with the protection of Spain. Señor Moret, Secretary of the Colonies, replied to Captain General Augusti that there was no reason to accept the protectorate which the British Consul wished to exercise. The British Consul's offer has been comunicated to the powers."

The Government apparently sees some deep-laid machination on the part of Great Britain, for the official note says: "This news caused surprise, although people are accustomed to the methods of those who direct British interests."

The question is asked: "What can be the object of the British request? China is not in a position to expect this or any other protectorate, but the British take it upon themselves to be the protectors of the Celestial Empire against French, Russian, and German ambitions, with a view undoubtedly to acquire a new title by the protection of Chinese in the Philippines. The Spanish Government cannot accept the rôle offered it and rejects the proposition, at the same time informing the powers who are not disposed to allow Great Britain to protect China that they have squadrons in the Far East themselves for that purpose."

SPEEDY PEACE PREDICTED.

PARIS, May 3.—The Jour quotes "an American diplomatist occupying an official position in Paris" as saying:

"I believe the victory at Manila will end the war. I am almost certain European intervention is going to occur, and this time the United States will be disposed to welcome any peace overtures of the powers. We will return the Philippine Islands and ask for no indemnity. We only want one thing—the recognition of the independence of Cuba. On that basis and under these conditions we will lay down our arms. It is possible peace is near, if Spain is reasonable."

LONDON, May 3.—The Stock Exchange here interprets the news from various points as meaning that the war will not last long. Consols show an improvement and money is plentiful.

MUNITIONS TAKEN TO MANILA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—Mr. Byron Williams, whose son is a Lieutenant on the Baltimore, has received a letter from the latter, posted at Honolulu March 22, which tells of the stores of munitions laid in by the Asiatic Squadron prior to the attack on Manila.

Lieut. Williams wrote as follows: "Before the bubbles from the wrecked Maine ceased to rise, ammunition that could not be duplicated in all America was ordered on to trains that had the right of way over all that came before and rushed to San Francisco. There these explosives, that must be handled as carefully as the mother holds a babe, were tenderly transported to the slow but steady old warship Mohican and started for Honolulu. At Honolulu they were again as hastily as possible unloaded and placed on the Baltimore.

"Every solid foot of the Baltimore's magazines was filled, and 400 tons more of modern munitions were secured on her decks. She was also filled to the utmost with coal. On March 22 the officers and crew of the Baltimore mailed their farewell letters and started on the long sail of 5,000 miles to Yokohama and thence to Hongkong, where Dewey and his intrepid bluejackets were waiting for the 'food of war.'"

DEWEY A NATURAL LEADER.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—Guy Samson of Sewickley, connected with the Home Life Insurance Company of Pittsburg, but a former engineer in the navy, knows Commodore Dewey. He said to-day: "Dewey? I served under him on the flagship Colorado of Admiral Goldborough's European Squadron after the civil war.

"He is the style of man necessary for such a desperate undertaking as that of last Sunday at Manila. He had rare command and control of his men; was a cool, careful officer, who had been through enough fights and tight places to know how and when to act. His most predominant and noticeable trait was his great-heartedness and kindness to the men. Not a man that served under him then but would have fought for him to the death.

"Without being either arbitrary, harsh or too easy, he controlled his ship and won both respect and admiration. When the detailed reports of the battle are received you will find that Dewey had remarkable support from his men and that half the victory was due to his keen foresight in advancing right into the enemy's territory and forcing the fighting. His experience under Farragut taught him to fight when the ships were fittest and the guns at their best."

PETROLEUM BOMB STORY FALSE

WASHINGTON, May. 3—None of the stories coming from Spanish sources as to the battle of Manila appear quite so ridiculous to naval eyes as the solemn statement that Commodore Dewey fired Manila and the Spanish ships by the use of petroleum bombs. As a matter fact, there is no such weapon of warfare in the American Navy, nor would there be any use for it. The ordinary service shell is very much more destructive, and quite as capable of causing a fire in combustible material as any contrivance based upon the use of petroleum. This is plainly shown by the destruction of ships through fires caused by service shells during the Japanese-Chinese war.

It was a disclosure of the great danger to men-of-war thus brought prominently forward that led Secretary Herbert to order reduced to a minimum all the woodwork in American warships, and to have all of this wood fire-proofed. One of the very first results of the battle of Manila therefore is likely to be the cessation of the efforts which have been making for some time past to abandon the fire-proofing treatment of woodwork because of certain minor inconveniences from the use of wood so treated.

EXTENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The Philippine Islands constitute one of the greatest archipelagoes of the world. They lie in the north tropical zone and separate the South China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. On the south the Celebes Sea, 300 miles across, separates this archipelago from islands of the same name. On the southwest two island chains, the Sulu and the Palewan, stretching to within a few miles of the coast of Borneo, inclose the large Sulu Sea.

The eastern shore of the principal island is about 600 miles east of Hongkong; it is the largest and most northern great island of the group, a group which, extending from 5 degrees to 20 degrees north latitude and over a longtitude of 110 degrees to 117 degrees east of Greenwich, covers a north and south line of 1,050 miles and an east and west line of 700 miles.

Exact information concerning this important archipelago—its geology, resources, and population—has never been officially collected, but the files of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum furnish many authentic facts. It is, however, a pure estimate that this group comprises 1,400 islands, of which by far the larger part are mere islets. They are of coral and volcanic formation, the latter often having tremendous eruptions. The largest of them are Luzon, on the north, of nearly 41,000 square [illegible] area, and Mindanao, on the southeast, having an area of 37,486 square miles. The total area is computed at 114,000 square miles.

The chief seaport of the group is Manila, overlooking a capacious bay on the southwest shore of Luzon. The other chief ports are Iloilo and Cebu, on islands of the same name, in the central part of the archipelago.

Islands as Large as Some States.

There are a half a dozen other islands in the central and western part of the group the areas of which range from that of Rhode Island to that of Connecticut. They are inhabited, in round numbers, by about 8,000,000 people, of whom a dwarfed race of Negritos, now driven into the mountains and interior lands, seem to be the descendants of the aborigines. The bulk of the population is Malayan, of whom there are numerous tribes; the dirtiest and most pagan is known as the Igerrotes, and yet they display very exemplary qualities. They are one of the most important mountain tribes of Luzon and are among the population who virtually escape omnivorous Spanish taxation. They are good farmers, laying out terraced fields on the mountains, constructing irrigating canals, and having a considerable reputation as metallurgists. Their domestic morality is favorable in contrast with that of their neighbors.

Another element of the population is the Chinese and their Mestizos, or descendants of mixed Sinitic and native blood.

There is scarcely a community on these islands where the Chinese are not found. Petty trade and banking is almost entirely in their hands. Europeans and their descendants are not numerous here, although there is a considerable breed of half-castes, derived from European fathers.

On the 21st of May, 1521, the Portuguese Fernando de Magalhaens (Magellan) landed on a little island south of Samar, on the eastern coast of the archipelago. Forty-six days later he perished, off the east coast of Cebu, one of the central islands. This exploit made the country known to Europe. It was not until the close of the sixteenth century that the archipelago passed under the Spanish domination, during the reign of Philip II.

Named by Legaspi for Philip II.

About the middle of the century an expedition sailed from Mexico in five ships, but accomplished little. In 1565 Don Miguel Lopez de Legazpi reached the islands and founded a Spanish settlement at the town of Cebu, and it is in his correspondence that the name of Philippine Islands is first recorded. It was given in honor of his sovereign. Under this monarch an ecclesiastical organization, principally of monastic orders, was established. As H. A. Webster says, "The subjugation of the islands, thanks to the exertions of the Roman Catholic missionaries and the large powers placed in their hands by Philip, was effected. not, of course, without fighting and bloodshed, but without those appalling massacres and depopulation which characterized the conquest of South America. Contests with frontier rebellious tribes, attacks by pirates, and reprisals on the part of the Spaniards, combined, with volcanic eruptions, eartrquakes, and tornadoes, to break the comparative monotony of the subsequent history."

In 1602 five Dutch ships appeared in the Philippine Islands to blockade the forts, but were driven off by the Spaniards. Incursions were also made by Chinese pirates at different points. The most celebrated of these was the invasion made by Li Ma Hon, who, with 2,000 men, landed in Manila in 1572, but was defeated and driven off by the Spaniards and natives under the leadership of Juan de Talcedo. In 1762 the capital was taken by the British, but was restored to Spain two years afterward for a ransom of $5,000,000, which was never collected.

The Rebellion of 1896.

The history of these islands during the nineteenth century has been one of oppression, restrictions on commerce, and ferocious taxation, in which the ecclesiastics used their influence for the support of the Spanish sovereignty. The last revolt broke out in 1896. The conspiracy was discovered before the day appointed for the rising, and the plans of the insurrectionists were disconcerted. Yet, when the authorities proceeded to arrest those known to be involved, the rebels mustered in force, amounting to several thousand, but were dispersed when they offered battle in the neighborhood of Manila. The insurgents established themselves in the province of Cavite, on the south shore of Manila Bay, eight miles southwest of the port of Manila, and held it until the arrival of 25,000 reinforcements from Spain and a considerable naval fleet enabled the Government to suppress them. This was the scene of the battle of the 1st of May, between the fleets under Commodore Dewey and the Spanish Admiral Montojo.

In the inaccessible mountainous parts of the island there are still unsubdued savages. In the last census returns, the number of natives not subject to the civil government and paying no tribute is given as [illegible], while the number of natives paying tribute is returned as 5,501,356.

The latest records of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum furnish these statistics:

The public revenue of the island is about $15,000,000, of which the larger part is [illegible] from direct taxes, poll taxes, monopolies, and lotteries.

The chief articles of produce are sugar, [illegible], tobacco, coffee, and cocoa. The foreign trade is confined to the ports of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, and Jamboanga.

Natives Mild and Amiable.

The climate of the Philippines varies little from that of other mountainous and tropical countries. The range of the thermometer during the year is from a little over 60 degrees to about 90. The year may be divided into three seasons; the first, cold and dry, commences in November; the second, warm, but still dry, commences in March, the greatest heat being experienced from April to the end of May, and the third, which is excessively wet, continues from June to the middle of November.

Generally speaking, the natives are mild [illegible] observances, extremely superstitious, and very hospitable. Those of Batangas, Cagayan, and Southern Ilocos are better and more industrious laborers than those of the other provinces. During their youth they work with energy and a certain mental vigor, but on reaching a more advanced age lapse into indolence, which is one of their greatest defects.

The women are averse to idleness, have a spirit of enterprise, and often engage in various trades with success. They are economical and sacrifice themselves cheerfully for those to whom they are attached.

Before the days of Spanish rule there was considerable commercial intercourse between the Philippines and China and Japan, but this, which would naturally have developed enormously if the Spanish trade between Manila and America had been left free, was interrupted and at times almost completely stopped by absurd restrictions devised to secure to Spain a monopoly of the American trade. For a long period only a single galleon, and that under Government supervision, was allowed to proceed yearly from Manila to Acapulco, the value of the cargo each way being restricted within a prescribed sum. Direct trade with Europe via Cape of Good Hope commenced in 1764; but, as if the exclusion from it of all except Spanish ships was not sufficient, in 1785, a monopoly of this commerce was bestowed on the Royal Company of the Philippines.

Foreign Vessels Allowed to Trade.

With the close of the eighteenth century a certain amount of liberty began to be conceded to foreign vessels. The first English commercial house was established in Manila in 1809, and in 1834 the monopoly of the Royal Company expired. Manila remained the only port for foreign trade till 1842, when Cebu was also opened. Jamboanga, (Mindanao,) Iloilo, (Panay,) Sual, (Luzon,) Legazpi or Albany, (Luzon,) and Tacloban, (Leyte,) are now in the same category, but only Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu have proved of real importance, as they are the only ports where foreign-bound vessels have hitherto loaded.

Official returns of the trade of the Philippines are only issued after considerable delay. In 1895 the total imports amounted to about $29,000,000, and the exports to about $32,000,000. The exports from the United States to the Philippines have been very insignificant, although our imports from the islands have often reached large proportions. The principal articles exported from this country to the Philippines are flour, petroleum, leather goods, iron and steel, &c. Imports from the Philippines are chiefly sugar and hemp. The following table shows the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Philippines during the period of ten years, 1888 to 1897:

	Imports From.	Exports to.
1888	$10,268,278	$165,908
1889	10,593,172	179,647
1890	11,592,627	122,276
1891	5,167,209	124,572
1892	6,808,653	60,914
1893	9,159,857	154,378
1894	7,006,342	145,460
1895	4,731,366	119,255
1896	4,982,857	162,446
1897	4,383,740	94,597

The principal articles of import into the Philippines, which come almost entirely from Spain, Great Britain, Germany, and France, are: Chemicals and drugs, $800,000; cotton yarns, $2,500,000; cotton piece goods, $8,250,000; cotton knitted goods, $1,100,000; silk goods, $500,000; printing and writing paper, $475,000; boots and shoes, $190,000; spirits and liquors, $340,000; preserved fruits and confectionery, $800,000; umbrellas, $310,000; hats, $545,000, &c.

The foreign trade of the Philippines has always been subject to great fluctuations. The insecurity arising under the Spanish administration and the consequent dissatisfaction of the native population, together with constantly recurring insurrections, have prevented these islands from developing the riches with which nature has bountifully endowed them. Gold, sulphur, and large deposits of excellent steaming coal are widely distributed over the country.

In the spring
You need to take
Hood's Sarsaparilla
To purify, enrich and
Vitalize your blood.
This great medicine
Cures all humors,
Boils, pimples, sores,
And overcomes
That tired feeling.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

BERLIN, May 3.—The comments here on the Manila fight largely concern the naval and military lessons to be learned from it. The Norddeutscher Algemeine Zeitung says:

"Every Government should learn therefrom not to tolerate antiquated vessels in its navy, since it is certain that their crews are predestined to perish at the first encounter."

The semi-official papers deny a bevy of rumors: First, that Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph have arrived at an agreement respecting neutrality and the possibility of intervention; second, that the German ships will be more severely searched for contraband than other nationalities, and, third, that Germany and France have protested against the occupation of the Philippines by the United States.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Deutsche Zeitung thinks it possible that Germany will secure the Philippines in return for renouncing her claims upon Samoa.

LONDON, May 3.—The majority of the important British provincial papers to-day pay warm tribute to Commodore Dewey and the United States fleet at Manila. The Leeds Mercury says:

"The operations of the United States squadron were skilfully planned and courageously executed. It was a daring operation, entering the bay under the cover of darkness."

The Bradford Observer remarks:

"It was a singularly daring exploit, and it will rank high in naval annals, not in American merely, but throughout the world."

The above are [illegible] similar expressions of opinion on the subject.

MADRID PRESS COMMENT.

MADRID, May 3.—Commenting on the defeat of the Spanish squadron at Manila, El Nacional, which is the organ of the Weylerite party, says:

"Yesterday, when the first intelligence arrived, nothing better occurred to Admiral Bermejo (Minister of Marine) than to send to all the newspapers comparative statistics of the two contending squadrons. By this comparison he sought to direct public attention to the immense superiority of a squadron of iron-clads over a squadron of wooden vessels dried up by the heat in those latitudes.

"But in this document Spain can see nothing kind. Spain undoubtedly sees therein the heroism of our marines; but she sees also and above all the nefarious crime of the Government. It is unfair to blame the enemy for possessing forces superior to ours, but what is worthy of being blamed with all possible vehemence is this infamous Government, which allowed our inferiority without neutralising it by means of preparations."

With reference to the catastrophe El Nacional continues:

"A good battery on Corregidor Island, with great reflectors and guns capable of sweeping the sea for miles around, would have kept the American squadron out of the bay. In Corregidor there were only a few wretched guns taken from the warships a few days before. This is the truth. Our sailors have been basely delivered over to the grapeshot of the Yankees, a fate nobler and more worthy of respect than those baneful Ministers who brought about the first victory and its first victims."

El Heraldo de Madrid says:

"It was no caprice of the fortune of war. From the very first cannon shot our fragile ships were at the mercy of the formidable hostile squadron. They were condemned to fall, one after another, under the fire of the American batteries, powerless to strike, and were defended only by the valor in the breasts of their sailors.

"What has been gained by the illusion that Manila was fortified? What has been gained by the intimation that the broad and beautiful bay, on whose bosom the Spanish fleet perished yesterday, had been rendered inaccessible? What use was made of the famous island of Corregidor? What was done with its guns? Where were the torpedoes? Where were those defensive preparations concerning which we were requested to keep silence?"

El Heraldo, referring further on to the extent of the disaster, says:

"We cannot define it. The Government has not defined it for the information of the country, and, although the greater portion of yesterday's Cabinet council was devoted to the subject, the Government has refused to issue even a note, leaving us in ignorance respecting its views on this fateful event. There is nothing rash in the suspicion that the Government's attitude in this matter is a desire to hide a part of the truth. This, however, is a baneful mistake."

Some of the assertions of El Heraldo have caused still further sensations in Madrid. It says: "Even a purely numerical advantage, if we had enjoyed it, would have been utterly useless without guns of large calibre, without protection, and without the means of attaining a speed equal to that of the enemy's ships. It is not a question of numbers, but of the quality of warships. We are certain that Admiral Montojo himself and the brave officers of his squadron did not entertain one moment's hope of victory. We have reasons for believing that the Admiral over and over again drew the Government's attention to the insufficiency of his forces and resources and repeated these warnings in very unmistakable terms immediately after the declaration of war."

El Liberal demands that Parliament insist on having light thrown upon the causes of the Manila disaster. It says:

"Those of whom in these columns we have requested an explanation of the occult causes which brought about the catastrophe of Manila have met our demands with silence. They have employed force to silence those who in the streets have protested against the real authors of our great misfortune, and for this have proclaimed a state of siege.

"Our eyes would indeed be full of tears and our souls filled with sadness, but our vital force would not be weakened, if we were certain that the destruction of our Philippine squadron and the glorious death of its crews were attributable solely to war's vicissitudes. Unfortunately we have not this consoling certitude.

"Unfortunately we are all depressed with a presentiment that the disaster of Sunday will be repeated in other places, owing to the same causes. This suspicion, embodied in the public conscience, does not allow the investigation of the accusation and, if necessary, the punishment to be delayed.

"Our Fatherland requires its soldiers to fight without analyzing the risk or counting the numbers, but not that they should do this under conditions of horrible inferiority and while employing weapons deprived of their edge."

The Pope Was Prostrated.

ROME, May 3.—His Holiness is quite prostrated by the news from Manila. He has expressed his horror at the terrible loss of life, and repeatedly said that he could wish to have died before seeing such a war.

Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, have refused to consider any interference, declaring that the attitude of the Vatican is one of strict neutrality.

Hopes of Philippine Insurgents.

HONGKONG, May 3.—The insurgent leaders here are hoping provisionally to administer the Philippine Islands under American protection, but there are endless dissensions among the insurgents at Hongkong.

A Dewey Golden Wedding.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 3.—The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey was celebrated this evening at their home, in this city. Extensive preparations had been made for the event, and 500 invitations were issued. Mr. Dewey has long been a prominent business man in Montpelier.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have eight living children, seven of whom were present on this occasion. Among those from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gammon of Boston. Mr. Dewey is a brother of Commodore Dewey, whose victory in front of Manila has won the admiration of the civilized world.

The house was beautifully decorated, and prominent among the decorations was a life-size picture of Commodore Dewey draped in the National colors. Congratulatory telegrams poured in during the evening from nearly every State in the Union, from men of prominence who know Mr. Dewey in a business way and also who were congratulating him on the victory his brother had achieved in the East.

THE ERICSSON FIRED UPON.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 3.—The torpedo boat Ericsson reports that while reconnoitring near the shore about three miles west of Havana yesterday she was fired upon by a body of soldiers, both cavalry and infantry. She reported to the ships of the fleet and was promptly signaled to get out of the line of fire.

The gunboat Wilmington then opened fire, and sent in several shots, with what effect it is of course as yet unknown.

MAY MEET SPAIN'S FLEET.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A Key West dispatch received here says: "Admiral Sampson divided his fleet yesterday as a result of a prolonged conference between the Captains held almost under the guns of Morro Castle, and after assigning the rest of his command to maintain the blockade he headed a procession into Key West, which brought the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the cruisers Cincinnati and Detroit, and the dispatch boat Mayflower trailing after.

"They have been coaling here ever since and will start South again this afternoon. Off the Cuban coast they will be joined by two of the three double-turreted monitors, probably the Puritan and the Amphitrite, and then Admiral Sampson will open the sealed orders which were delivered to him here yesterday. Sampson's instruction to take on all the coal he could and sail are taken to mean that the Government has decided to permit some of the small vessels to continue the blockade, while the big ships will start for Puerto Rico or beyond to head off Spain's formidable squadron, which will reach Puerto Rico short of coal and crippled by a long sea voyage, and perhaps fall a comparatively easy prey to our boats."

ATTACKS ON SAGASTA

Government Policy Criticised in the Lower House of the Spanish Cortes.

HOT DENUNCIATION OF THE MONARCHY.

Money Declared to Have Been Used in Other Ways Which Should Have Gone to Buy Ironclads.

An Explanation Demanded with Reference to the Defenses of Manila Bay—The Premier's Reply.

MADRID, May 3.—In the Congress (lower house) to-day a "resolution of homage" in honor of those killed in the naval engagement off Cavite was adopted unanimously.

The message from the Queen Regent was then adopted, the Republicans, Carlists, and Conservatives voting in the negative.

The floors and galleries of the Congress were crowded, and some lively scenes ensued. Señor Salmeron said that before questioning the Government the House ought to pay its tribute of admiration to Spain's heroic sailors at Cavite, adding:

"When it has been ascertained how much blood has been shed and how much money expended it will be necessary to establish the responsibility attaching to the crown, as well as to the least citizen."

Murmurs of protest followed this remark. The President of the Chamber called Señor Salmeron to order, and directed his attention to the articles of the Constitution declaring the inviolability of the Crown. Señor Salmeron continued, demanding information as to the defenses in Manila Bay, and insisting that this question should be discussed after the Government had given its explanations. He proceeded to criticise the monarchical Governments of the last half century, notably that of the Restoration, declaring that they were responsible for the present situation.

Señor Silvela interposed: "We are now threatened with an impotent dictatorship, inspired by the genius of the disciples of Loyola," a remark which provoked protests from the Conservative benches.

Señor Salmeron renewed his demands for an explanation of the cause of the reverse the fleet sustained.

Just at this moment Gen. Weyler entered the Chamber and seated himself between the Republican and Carlists groups. Salmeron continued, deploring the unpatriotic attitude of the Conservatives, and attributing the country's ills to the "worn-out régimé under which we live." He concluded:

"We expend millions to maintain the monarchy, but have not enough to buy ironclads. Whoever will destroy the existing régimé will be a great patriot."

This declaration was received with loud Conservative protests.

Señor Sagasta made a determined reply, which was loudly applauded by a large majority of the Chamber. He began by deploring the fact that the Spaniards were not united "in the present circumstances when the country is involved in a war forced upon it." If it were ever criminal to attack the fatherland, he said, it was surely more so now. Eulogizing the men who had fallen in battle, he declared it imperative that Spaniards should show themselves energetic, and he appealed to all parties to unite. He begged the Chamber to adopt the necessary war credit. "I ask it," he said, "in the name of the soldiers, and in the name of the fatherland."

Senor Sagasta Denounced.

The Republicans and Carlists greeted Señor Sagasta with angry denunciations, shaking their fists and giving other marks of disapproval, while the Republicans and Monarchists exchanged hot recriminations. But the debate itself fell short of expectations, Señor Sagasta's reservation of the desired explanations depriving it of interest.

The heads of all political sections promised not to oppose any measures the Government required to conduct the war.

The chief interest attached to the speech of Señor José Canalejas, who declared that he belonged to no political party and could speak with entire independence. The editor of El Heraldo severely criticised the unpreparedness of the Government. He said that he learned while on his visit to America and Cuba that the Americans meant war and were rapidly preparing for it, being perfectly acquainted with Spain's means of attack and defense; but, he said, had the Spanish Government not been so yielding and had it confronted the Yankees with a powerful army the Americans would never have gone to war. He said he considered it preferable to give Cuba independence to embarking on a foreign war without proper preparations.

An incident of the division was the spectacle of such strange companions as Señor Salmeron voting with Señor Mella, the Carlist, and Señor Romero y Robledo, the Conservative. It caused one member to cry, ironically, "Good company." Señor Robledo quickly retorted, "Good Spanish company."

Debate in the Senate.

In the Senate, Admiral Beranger, after an eloquent eulogy of the seamen who had died at Manila, offered his services to the Government unconditionally.

Señor Sanchez Toca violently protested against the breach of international law involved in the capture of Spanish ships by the United States warships before war had been declared, and characterised America's conduct as amounting to piracy.

Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, explained that a state of siege had been declared "because certain elements hud sought to turn the misfortunes of the country to their own advantage by trying to arouse political passions."

Marshal Campos offered the Government his unconditional support.

Mgr. Herrera, Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, said in a speech he [illegible] to "stir up the public mind against the cowardly Americans." He declared that the Spanish nation were the "victims of the power of gold."

Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, thanked Mgr. Herrera for his patriotic speech.

It is believed that the Government intends to close Parliament the moment the budget is voted. Señor Gasset's proposal to vote a censure upon the Government is likely to produce a warm debate. The minority, though small, is in possession of brains far above the average of the Deputies.

Crisis Only Postponed.

The Imparcial (Independent) and the Liberal (Moderate Republican) both prominent newspapers of this city, insist that the Cabinet crisis has only been postponed for a few hours.

Although the position of certain members of the Cabinet is regarded as untenable, it is a matter of difficulty to find men who are willing to succeed them under the present circumstances. All classes are demanding that a strong military attitude be taken up by men capable of coping with the present situation.

Nobody wil listen to a proposal of peace until Spain has had another chance of measuring her strength with that of the United States.

LONDON, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Evening News says:

"Although Premier Sagasta's conferences with the Queen Regent and Liberal leaders, Montero and Rios, led to rumors of the formation of a National Government, the facts are that Señor Sagasta placed the situation before the Queen Regent, explaining that the significance of the events in the Philippine Islands indicated certain possible solutions for the future. Thereupon the Queen expressed continued confidence in the Government, which will continue as now constituted for the present. Señors Gamazo and Montero express the opinion that the present Cabinet should continue in power.

"The Ministers met at Señor Sagasta's residence last evening, and the Premier communicated to them the result of his interview with the Queen Regent. The Queen Regent and the Cabinet have agreed that the Cortes should continue in session."

According to another special dispatch from Madrid, the lower house of the Cortes assembled amid scenes of wild excitement unparalleled during the last twenty years. There were great crowds long before the Deputies came together, and the galleries and lobbies were thronged.

Intense excitement prevailed, and so fearful were the authorities of a public outbreak of violence that the full police strength of the city was put under requisition, and the troops were kept in barracks under arms.

Scandalous incidents occurred during and after Señor Sagasta's speech—scenes that filled the moderate members with shame. The Republicans and Carlists shrieked abominable and insulting denunciations.

SPANISH THRONE IN DANGER.

VIENNA, May 3.—A very despondent view has been taken here since the Manila defeat. It is believed that the Spanish dynasty is nearing its end, and great sympathy is expressed for the Queen Regent in her dire trouble.

LONDON, May 4.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Don Carlos, the pretender, is much agitated by private telegrams he has received to-day from Madrid. A Spanish diplomatist of high position said to me to-day: 'They are practically in a state of revolution, and it is the beginning of the end of the regency. The Queen Regent may make a final effort in favor of her son, but he will never come to the throne.'"

MADRID UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

MADRID, May 3.—The proclamation of martial law issued by the Governor General expressly prohibits the publication of any news concerning the war or the movements of the ships of the Spanish Navy. The proclamation is couched in warlike language, beginning:

"Whereas, Spain finds herself at war with the United States, the power of the civil authorities in Spain is suspended.

"Whereas, It is necessary to prevent any impairment of the patriotic efforts which are being made by the nation with manly energy and veritable enthusiasm:

"Article I. A state of siege in Madrid is hereby proclaimed.

"Article II. As a consequence of Article 1, all offenses against public order, those of the press included, will be tried by military tribunals.

"Article III. In Article II. are included offenses committed by those who, without special authorization, shall publish news relative to any operations of war whatsoever."

Then follow the articles which prohibit meetings and public demonstrations.

As a precautionary measure, in view of the excitement which may follow the debates in the Cortes, the troops of the garrison have been confined to barracks and the guards at all the public buildings have been doubled. The Captain General of Madrid will, it is said, enforce martial law in a stern manner.

The proclamation of martial law has caused much dissatisfaction, it being declared unnecessary, unless the Government has information of a secret conspiracy. The newspapers are particularly discontented with the state of affairs existing, as the mere mention of military operations is punishable severely.

Groups of people which gather around the spots where the martial law proclamation is posted promptly disperse, laughing when they read the article prohibiting public gatherings.

The city is quiet to-day, and things have resumed their normal aspect. The principal newspapers advise calmness, "so as to avoid the unpatriotic spectacle of disturbances when Spain's united energies are required to avenge her recent losses."

LONDON, May 3.—Interest for the moment has shifted to Madrid, which appears to be on the eve of a military pronunciamento. Gen. Weyler is the popular idol. He has, however, no actual command at present, and therefore cannot pronounce in his own person.

It is probable that the censorship hides the real gravity of the situation. It is extremely likely that martial law has been proclaimed in other big cities. Energetic measures on the part of the Government, especially if a scapegoat can be found, may stave off a popular outburst, but the scenes in the Cortes indicate a very ugly temper on the part of the populace.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Governors of the various provinces have been authorized to resign their powers into the hands of the military authorities the moment they think it convenient, without waiting to consult the Government. The military authorities will at once proclaim martial law in such cases, taking over all the powers in their respective provinces.

"This precaution shows that some general movement is feared throughout Spain. Already symptoms of popular and political agitation begin to show themselves in the Province of Valencia, the hotbed of the Carlists. Already there has been one tumultuous demonstration, and it is reported that blood has been shed.

"A band of twelve, presumably Carlists, appeared at Catadan, in Valencia. The civil guards pursued them, overtook, and dispersed them, but not without their resisting. In Talavera and other towns there have been serious disturbances. In consequence of the rise of wheat and flour at Gijon, a seaport northeast of Oviedo, the fisherwomen led a riot against the dearness of provisions and against the octroi tax.

"To-day the disturbances were repeated. The authorities attribute them to Socialist and Anarchist motives. Several warehouses and shops were pillaged, and the police were obliged to use their firearms. Two policemen were wounded. Finally the troops were dispatched to restore order."

PARIS, May 4.—A special dispatch from Gibraltar says advices have been received there from Madrid representing that the situation is of the gravest character. The Carlists are most active, and they are sending circulars and letters in every direction. One of these, received at Gibraltar by a Spaniard there, represents Don Carlos as the "only true patriot," accuses the Government of treason and says "The moment for revolution has arrived."

ANXIETY OF SPAIN'S RULERS.

LONDON, May 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the internal situation is causing the Government almost as much uneasiness as the external. Last night's demonstration was one of the most serious in some time, since those openly participating showed their revolutionary tendencies. Cries were raised of 'Down with the Bourbons,' 'Long live Don Carlos,' 'Long live the Republic,' and 'Long live Weyler.'

"The first move of the demonstrators, over 1,000 strong, was to the house of Gen. Weyler, with the object of cheering him. He did not appear, and the crowd then went to the residence of Señor Sagasta, where the Ministers were in conference, and shouted in favor of his resignation. Señor Aguilera, Civil Governor of Madrid, broke up the procession, with the aid of the police, who were stoned and had to charge the crowd. The authorities thereupon met Señor Aguilera, who announced his intention of resigning, saying that it cost him great trouble to repress such manifestations and that he was not able to answer for order with the power at his disposal.

"Thereupon the edict was issued placing Madrid under martial law, and the Military Governor, Gen. Daban, received stringent orders from Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, for the preservation of peace.

"Meanwhile the Cabinet Council is discussing the political situation in Spain. Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and Gen. Correa are strongly in favor of an immediate suspension of the Constitutional guarantees, a step which requires closing the Cortes. The other members of the Cabinet, however, consider this inconvenient at the present moment, because it would wipe out many years of the history of the Liberal Party.

"There is a general belief that a total Cabinet crisis is imminent and that it will probably end in a considerable modification of the present Government, possibly in the formation of a National Ministry under the Presidency of Marshal Martinez Campos. In any case, Parliament is certain to be closed shortly.

"The events of the last few days have undoubtedly increased the popularity of Gen. Weyler, who favors an out-and-out war policy. At the same time there is no real ground for anticipating that he will come to the head of affairs. Gen. Weyler is a notorious, but not a prominent, person in Spanish politics. Politicians and the people at large have been paying but little attention to him recently. His party is composed of a few persons of no very high standing. Moreover, every one recognizes that Weyler's cruelty in Cuba, and his policy as to the reconcentrados largely contributed to bring about the present state of affairs, while his alleged notorious laxity with regard to public money has made him much disliked. Public opinion is always likely to mistrust him, and he is unpopular with the Queen Regent.

"The country en masse is opposed to the idea of a republic. The people prefer Don Carlos or anything to such a change. They had enough of the republic in 1873. The indignation which is felt at present is not against the present dynasty, but against the Government and the politicians in general.

"If a military dictatorship should come, it would most probably be under the Queen Regent, and possibly Gen. Martinez Campos. Even Gen. Polavieja has more chance than Gen. Weyler. Such a dictatorship would take the form of conferring the Premiership on one of these Generals with full powers."

A special dispatch from Madrid via Bayonne says:

"In the mob Monday night were many officers in mufti, who were foremost in inciting the people to attack the Ministers' residences, and were loudest in calling for cheers for Weyler. There is no doubt these men desired to provoke the Government into firing upon the mob, and so to pave the way for its downfall. Some of them were arrested, but were subsequently released, the Government fearing to let it become known that officers of the army formed a part of the mob.

"While the streets were thus occupied great unrest was manifested at the various barracks, and the soldiers were only prevented from joining the mob by the personal pleadings of the officers.

"The Republicans were even more busy than the officers in egging on the crowd and shouting 'Down with the Queen Regent!' More than once they led the mob toward the royal palace; but each time the police drove them back."

MADRID, May 3.—An article written by Gen. Weyler has appeared in a newspaper at Palma, capital of the Island of Majorca, where the General was born and where his home is situated. The General says that if the Government had been prepared, Spain would now be covered with glory.

Continuing, Gen. Weyler asserts that the "Spanish Army and Navy are superior in discipline to the Yankees, whose lack of discipline was manifested in the loss of the Maine."

Gen. Weyler then accuses the Spanish Government of weakness, and concludes with making pessimistic predictions regarding the future.

VOLUNTEER ARMY'S LEADERS.

Otis, Shafter, Wade, Merriam, Regulars; Lee, Wilson, and Wheeler, Civilians, for Major Generals.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin had a conference with the President this afternoon concerning the nominations of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, which, according to present intentions, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Gen. Corbin took with him to the White House a full list of those nominations which had been agreed upon by the War Department officials. After a twenty-minute conference with the President, Gen. Corbin returned to the department to make some alterations in the list suggested by the President.

The President finally selected for Major Generals four officers of the regular army—Elwell S. Otis, William R. Shafter, James Wade, and Henry C. Merriam—and three civilians—Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, and James H. Wilson of Delaware.

Concerning the appointments of Brigadier Generals it is said to be the purpose of the President, so far as possible, to take the candidates from the ranks of Colonels in the regular army. This will disappoint some of the candidates for important commands. The exceptions, if any are made, will be in favor of those States which furnish one or more brigades of troops. In such cases it is believed the President will appoint as Brigadier Generals officers recommended to him by the Governors of the States from which the troops come.

Among the army orders issued at the War Department to-day are the names of several officers who are to receive commissions in the volunteer armies of the several States. The most important of these are as follows:

Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, has obtained leave of absence to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of a New York regiment of volunteers.

Second Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and is to report to Leonard Wood for duty as Adjutant of the regiment of mounted riflemen which Capt. Wood and Theodore Roosevelt have been authorized to raise.

Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as mustering officer for Maryland, and First Lieut. Ellwood Evans, Eighth Cavalry, has been detailed in his stead.

Leave of absence has been granted First Lieut. John H. Wholley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of the Washington regiment of infantry volunteers.

Major William F. Spurgin, Twenty-third Infantry, has been detailed as Commissary of Subsistence for the New York volunteers.

NEGROES JOINING THE ARMY.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 3.—Recruiting the regular army at Chickamauga Park is going forward very slowly except in the colored regiments, and it is believed that the full quota of colored troops will be speedily obtained.

The officers and men have displayed more decidedly than heretofore their eagerness to get into the fray since the news of Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila, and there is more or less chafing at the present inactivity in camp life. Considerable stir was created at the camp to-day over the announcement received from semi-official sources from Washington, and given out by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, that the President has named the following officers to be Brigadiers in command in the volunteer army, the nominations probably to be sent to the Senate to-morrow: Col. A. S. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Col. A. K. Arnold, First Cavalry; Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Third Cavalry; Col. Samuel M. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry; Col. Guy V. Henry, Tenth Cavalry, and Col. A. B. Chafee, Third Cavalry.

An order was issued to-day by Gen. Brooke transferring the Seventh Infantry from the Second to the First Brigade, the purpose being to equalize the brigades. It is talked of as an open secret at Camp Thomas that the Third and Sixth Cavalry are very soon to be moved to Tampa, but no official confirmation could be had of the commanding officers.

On account of the very warm weather the men are not required to do any hard drilling, the intention being to get them acclimated to the Southern sun somewhat before any heavy work is required of them.

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THE CAMP AT HEMPSTEAD

Guardsmen Spend a Miserable Night in Tents Drenched by a Torrent of Rain.

NO WATER FACILITIES YET

Fences of Neighboring Farms Demolished and Used for Fuel—Patrol to Prevent Further Destruction—Farmers' Henroosts Suffer.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 3.—Camp Black was a gloomy, cheerless spot to-day, and its populace was in keeping with the surroundings. After spending a most miserable and to a great extent sleepless night in tents, drenched by a torrent of rain that lasted nearly two hours, the men who the night before had enjoyed all the comforts of home were sore, tired, and thoroughly homesick. Their first experience had brought them to a realization that life on these plains in chilly, wet weather was not as enjoyable as they had anticipated. Fortunately every man in camp had been placed under canvas before the rain began, although the tents were crowded to an uncomfortable degree, many containing three times the number of men they were intended to accommodate.

In anticipation of the struggle the men would have with the cold, biting air, the Surgeons had provided them with ample doses of quinine, which were used at frequent intervals, and, in addition, the regulations prohibiting the smuggling in of spirituous liquors were for the time being overlooked. Aided by these stimulants, the majority of the recruits have so far managed to stand the hardship of exposure without sustaining any serious results, although one man was taken to the Hempstead Hospital in a serious condition, suffering from pneumonia. He is F. H. Smith, twenty-three years old, and a member of the Twenty-third Separate Company of Newburg. Early this morning he showed signs of distress, and Dr. James Stafford, Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment, was called. He at once declared the man dangerously ill and ordered him taken to the hospital. It was learned subsequently that Smith had been ailing with a severe cold when he left his home, and that the exposure to which he had been subjected during the day and night had aggravated his illness. He has been a member of his company for three years.

No other serious cases of illness were reported, although most of the new men had colds of a greater or lesser degree of development. Their condition was considerably alleviated this morning, however, by liberal allowances of hot coffee, the first warm thing they had swallowed since yesterday's breakfast. From now on it is expected that warm meals will be obtainable three times a day, notwithstanding the fact that the supply of both water and wood is still quite short. The water pipes have not yet been laid, and will not be complete for several days yet. As for fires, the material has been furnished quite unwillingly by the neighboring farmers.

Fences Used for Fuel.

Up to this morning there were on the north edge of the camp three fields in cultivation, surrounded by stout wooden fences. These have mysteriously disappeared, but after this morning's mess suspicious looking nails formed a considerable part of the remnants of the campfires. The owners of the late fences have lodged a formal protest with the commanding officers, and now a detachment of Troop C, mounted, is patrolling the sections of other farms adjoining the camp, that have likely looking fences. Reports of the loss of a fat brindle cow have also reached the camp, but if any of the soldiers are responsible for her disappearance they must have disposed of her, hide, bones, and hair, as no traces of her anatomy could be found anywhere near the camp.

Feathers of chickens, which are not included in the stock of the Quartermaster's department, were much in evidence to-day, and neighboring hen roosts are in a depleted condition, although the men who were seen bringing the fowls into camp vowed they had purchased them with honest money.

Six hundred and seventy men, comprising eight companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, arrived here to-day under command of Col. John G. Eddy. The other four companies, composed almost entirely of raw recruits, have remained behind until they can obtain the necessary equipments. A number of tents were received by the men of this company from Peekskill, but the pegs that go with them were missing and a scramble for sticks began. Some remnants of the demolished fences were eventually obtained and the tents were pitched.

Troop A. to-day presents the unique spectacle of a force of cavalry practically without horses. The men had no time to make the purchases authorized by the State before they left their armory. One hundred and twenty-five dollars for each horse had been allowed them, but the condition was that the horses were all to be bays, and they could not be had on such short notice. Temporary mounts were obtained at riding schools and livery stables, and they were all sent back to-day. Now there are only fifteen left for the eighty-four men. Capt. Badgley said that the necessary mounts would be procured in a few days, and in the meantime the troop would drill as infantry. He declared his men were all in splendid condition.

The daily routine as laid down by General Orders No. 1 and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning was not carried out by all the regiments in camp, the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth only conforming to its provisions with some degree of accuracy. The reason given was that the camp was still in an unfinished state, and considerable was yet to be done before the regular drills could be begun.

Headquarters have been established, a detail of the Sixty-ninth having been employed all day erecting the several tents, and fitting them out with the equipments. They have not yet, however, been made habitable, and the commanding officer and his staff will not occupy them until to-morrow night.

"Fighting Fourteenth" Eager.

Col. Frederick D. Grant of the "Fighting Fourteenth" complained that his men had passed a sleepless night. He said they were all anxious to go to a warmer climate, and would be much disappointed if their ultimate destination would not have Cuba for its objective point. He is anxious to go himself, and would on that account be rather sorry to see peace concluded.

The Colonel's regiment attempted to justify its sobriquet to-day by threatening to annihilate the peaceful Thirteenth. It seems that as the men of the Fourteenth got here first, they appropriated all the straw they could lay their hands on, including the bales reserved for the Thirteenth. The latter found this out this morning, and demanded an accounting. The matter was finally settled by arbitration, but not before the "Fighting Fourteenth" had offered to settle it by a test of strength.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo had a pleasant surprise to-day. Their regimental goat arrived from Buffalo, whence it has been shipped by the friends of the men. He came in a box, a little the worse for wear and rather stiff jointed, but still looking for trouble.

Immediately upon his release he began a limbering-up process, which consisted in making, with lowered head and poised horns for everything in sight that wore blue. His charges and rushes were firmly, and by no means gently repulsed, and after receiving enough kicks to limber up every joint in his body the warlike goat resumed his peaceful occupation of chewing a tin can. He was at once made prisoner, and to his horns were tied miniature flags, the more securely fastened by guy lines from his back. Thereafter he enjoyed the freedom of the camp unmolested, and to-morrow morning will be appointed chief aide to the policing squads, who will rely upon him to make away with all the paper and other goat luxuries lying loose in the company streets.

Two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment recruits arrived here to-day. Company L was in charge of Capt. Elmore L. Austin, First Lieut. Herbert H. True, and Second Lieut. W. L. Murray. Company M. was in charge of Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, First Lieut. H. B. True, and Second Lieut. M. A. Abeel. Most of the men were in citizens' clothes, and unprovided with arms, but they were drilled during the day along with the other recruits, and made quite a creditable showing.

Considerable complaint is made by the men in camp because of the lack of Post Office facilities, and it is expected that in a day or two the Government will establish an office in the Plains. At present the mail comes to Garden City, and it takes all day to distribute it and get it to the addresses.

The United States recruiting officers who came in with the men have established headquarters in the Garden City Hotel, and in a few days will have a force of twenty-five clerks to assist them in making up the muster rolls, which the Government requires to be in triplicate. The work of examining and passing the men will take at least one week, and it is thought that the camp will not be turned over to the United States Volunteer Army before May 15.

To-day twenty-eight Surgeons, the full detail of the camp, were examined by Surgeon Maus of the United States Army, assisted by Drs. Jones and Nichols of Albany. The results of the examination will probably be made public to-day.

All Under Tents.

To-night the men are all sleeping under tents and with some degree of comfort. Baggage trains were on the Long Island tracks all day unloading canvas and camp paraphernalia. In speaking of the causes that led up to the poor condition of the camp yesterday, one of the officers of the Commissary Department said to-day that it was largely the fault of the railroads. The tents, straw, and lumber had been shipped several days in advance by the different contractors, but the trains carrying the materials were not put through as fast as they should have been, and in consequence the erection of the necessary tents, as well as the issuing of supplies, had been delayed.

The main cause for complaint now is the lack of water. Three sprinkling carts were employed to-day to carry water from Hempstead to the camp. These were emptied into large hogsheads at the head of every company street, and the soldiers were ordered to use the water for drinking purposes only, as the supply was necessarily short. Some of the men walked a mile and a half to the nearest house to get washed, and the majority did not wash at all.

Uniforms for the recruits are coming in very slowly, and it may be several weeks yet before all are supplied.

Facilities for reaching Brooklyn have been considerably improved by running a spur from Garden City out to the camp, which is more than a mile and a half away from the railroad station. There is no extra charge for this service, and persons holding tickets as far as Garden City are transferred immediately upon their arrival to the branch train.

FORTY-SEVENTH'S DEPARTURE.

The Men Were Cheered While on Their Way to Camp Black.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn left for the Hempstead camp yesterday amid the cheers of thousands of people. The armory, in Marcy Avenue, presented such a scene of animation as was never before witnessed in that building. The guardsmen assembled early in the morning. The men, with their officers, numbered 670, and all were on hand when assembly was sounded, shortly before 9 A. M.

The regiment was divided into two battalions, Companies I, G, F, and B bing the first battalion, and Companies K, E, D, and A the second battalion. The four companies of new recruits were also drawn up in line.

At least 5,000 people witnessed their departure.

The regiment was led by the Veterans' Association, the officers of which were on horseback. Then came the regimental band, and after it delegations from the following posts: Barbara Freitchie, German Metternich, Thomas S. Deakin, Dupont, Mansfield, U. S. Grant, Henry W. Slocum, and Abel Smith. The men were cheered all along the route to the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, where a train of sixteen cars was in waiting.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS SNUBBED.

He Complains of the Governor's Refusal to Accept His Regiment.

BOSTON, May 3.—George Fred Williams, who during the past few weeks has recruited a regiment, but whose offer of it to the Government was rejected on the ground that the Chief Executive had no authority to authorize the enlistment of men as Mr. Williams had done, made a statement to those who had joined his company in Faneuil Hall to-day, in which he said that not only has his offer been refused, but it had not been respectfully treated.

He also said that slurring references were made by the Governor to his motives, and the proffer was received with anger and impertinent language unbecoming a Governor of Massachusetts. The forms of courtesy were preserved only in a written answer to the proffer, in which the Governor declared that he had no authority to authorize this method of enrolling. Mr. Williams advised those who are unmarried and within the age limit to be recruited in the regular service, and stated that he had presented a petition to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for indorsement to be laid before the Governor, asking for a license to drill and parade in arms, that upon further call for troops Massachusetts might not be forced to rely on raw recruits.

STATE RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Gov. Black Designates Them to Fill Up the National Guard.

ALBANY, May 3.—In accordance with the desire of Gov. Black to recruit the National Guard left at home to its full strength, and in compliance with the order to that effect which was issued on April 28, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, at 9 o'clock to-night, issued orders designating recruiting officers in the Third and Fourth Brigades as follows:

In the Third Brigade—Major George P. Hilton, the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, to take the place of the Tenth Battalion of Albany; Lieut. J. C. Smith, the One Hundred and Third Separate Company, in place of the Third Separate Company of Walton; Capt. G. L. French, the One Hundred and Sixth, in place of the Sixth of Troy; Capt. A. W. Thompson, the One Hundred and Fourteenth, in place of the Fourteenth of Kingston; Lieut. R. L. Loomis, the One Hundred and Eighteenth, in place of the Eighteenth of Glens Falls; Sergt. Michael Sullivan, the One Hundred and Twenty-first, in place of the Twenty-first of Troy; Lieut. Fred W. Waterbury, the One Hundred and Twenty-second, in place of the Twenty-second of Saratoga; Lieut. G. E. Wallace, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, in place of the Twenty-fourth of Middletown; Lieut. H. B. Moremus, the One Hundred and Thirty-third, in place of the Thirty-third of Walton; Lieut. F. L. Newton, the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, in place of the Thirty-seventh of Schenectady; Lieut. W. A. Clark, the One Hundred and Forty-fourth, in place of the Forty-fourth of Utica; Lieut. E. P. White, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, in place of the Forty-sixth of Amsterdam.

In the Fourth Brigade—Lieut. W. D. Doty, the One Hundred and First, in place of the First of Rochester; Fred R. Rich, the One Hundred and Second, in place of the Second of Auburn; Sergt. G. F. Schake, the One Hundred and Eighth, in place of the Eighth of Rochester; Capt. Fred W. Hyde, the One Hundred and Thirteenth, in place of the Thirteenth of Jamestown; Lieut. C. W. Archibald, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, in place of the Twenty-fifth of Tonawanda; Major H. W. Shaw, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, in place of the Twenty-ninth of Medina; Lieut. H. H. N. Hoffman, the One Hundred and Thirtieth, in place of the Thirtieth of Elmira; Lieut. W. H. Hopkins, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, in place of the Thirty-fourth of Geneva; Lieut. William S. Jenny, the One Hundred and Forty-first, in place of the Forty-first of Syracuse; Lieut. G. G. Shepherd, the One Hundred and Forty-second, in place of the Forty-second of Niagara Falls; Lieut. R. M. Whitney, the One Hundred and Forty-third, in place of the Forty-seventh of Hornellsville; Lieut. Michael O'Donnell, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, in place of the Forty-eighth of Oswego.

The recruiting officers designated are authorized to use the armories of the organizations in the field, and are intrusted with the care of all the property left behind.

LEGACY FOR ANN ARBOR COLLEGE.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 3.—The University Faculty is rejoicing over an expected gift of an estate valued at $135,000. By the will of Miss Elizabeth H. Bates of Portchester, N. Y., the university of Michigan comes in for this splendid property, which consists of first-class securities and improved real estate, and will yield not less than $6,000 a year. The only burden upon it is an annuity of $1,200, which is to be paid to an aunt of the testator, now sixty-four years old.

According to the will, the estate goes to the medical department, to be used in establishing a chair of diseases of women and children. As this chair already exists, it will be used for the regular expenses of the department. It is said that the estate was first bequeathed to Harvard, but that through the intervention of Mr. Smith and others it was diverted to Michigan.

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THE INSURGENTS' MODE OF WAR

TACOMA, Washington, May 3.—Manila advices up to April 6 received to-day via Hongkong, state that Philippine insurgents were crowding around Manila, gradually working their way into the suburbs. They had just manufactured some cannon with which they were causing the town to surrender. These were made of boiler tubes bound tight with telegraph wire secured from demolished land lines between Manila and the cable station. Miles of telegraph wire were carried off to make cannon, which natives call "lantaccos."

After March 15 the railroad running out of Manila was torn up to prevent transportation of Spanish troops. Invariably these raids were followed by destruction of neighboring villages. The plan generally pursued was to mount a battery of their improvised cannon on a hill overlooking the town they sought to capture. Insurgents have been, it is claimed, animated by the one desire to pillage and destroy in order to induce peaceably inclined native classes to share in their desperate endeavor to overthrow Spanish domination.

With this object they have overrun the Provinces of Nueva Excija, Bulacan, Tarlacan, and Panasin. Wherever they have appeared ruin and rapine have to be recorded. Whole villages were burned and rice crops destroyed. The insurgents had become so strong, according to the advices, that the loyalty of the native Spanish troops in the islands was considered doubtful two months ago, and late in March the volunteers were disarmed. Desertions from two remaining native regiments continued numerous, the deserters being welcomed by rebels, because they brought arms and ammunition.

Gen. Monet and a thousand Spanish soldiers arrived at Bolinao March 16 to protect the cable station. En route from Lingayen they had five encounters with insurgents, both sides suffering losses. The garrison and priests of seven neighboring villages had been killed, only six soldiers escaping. The garrison at Bolinao was spared only because the English cable staff resided there. Monet left 500 men at Bolinao and returned to Manila by cruiser.

CUBAN JUNTA PUZZLED.

Strange Dispatch from Madrid Addressed "Junta, New York"—The Reports About Senor Angulo.

There was received at the Junta yesterday a cable dispatch which set all hands guessing. It was as follows, freely translated:

> Madrid, May 2, 1898.
>
> Junta, New York:
>
> Beg you telegraph if you have found substitute. It is urgent for us to have a correspondent. If Spanish impossible, look for foreigner, French preferred.
>
> [Signed] SANTANA.

If this was intended for the Junta, the Junta officials say they do not know what it means. It may have been intended as a trap, meant, if possible, to draw the Cubans into compromising correspondence. It may have been a ruse to convey the false idea that there is no one now here with whom the Spaniards can communicate. The signed name is believed to be a cable address. There is, however, a Santa Ana, editor of the Epoca of Madrid, and the correspondent desired may be intended for that paper.

The Junta officials decided, however, that the dispatch was not intended for them and that some other Junta, perhaps a Spanish Junta, which may now exist in New York, was intended. They decided, therefore, to return the cable to the cable company's office.

In view of the report of the preceding day that Manuel F. Angulo of the Autonomist Party, and one of the Commissioners to this country to arrange a commercial treaty, who is stopping at the Hotel St. Marc, was carrying on correspondence with Gen. Blanco, via cable from Canada to a West India Island, and thence by schooner to Caibarien and rail to Havana, it was thought possible that a Spanish Junta may exist, and that Angulo may be connected with it. It is believed also that the detectives who, in the employ of Spain, have since the war broke out, shadowed the Cuban leaders, and are still on duty in the vicinity of the Cuban Junta, must be carrying on their work under the direction of some such body as a Spanish Junta.

Señor Angulo is very much put out at the report of his acting as the eyes of Spain in this country. He stated yesterday that he would consult a lawyer with a view to commencing libel suits.

Mr. Jordan, proprietor of the hotel, said yesterday that a member of the Cuban Junta had told him that he was harboring a spy in Angulo. Mr. Jordan says that he does not believe it, and that, in fact, Angulo, when in Washington, generally disagreed with Minister Polo, and in Cuba was unable to get along with Weyler.

Mr. Jordan said that he had had President McKinley as a guest, and thought too much of him to allow any one of whom he had a suspicion of unfriendliness to the President of the Nation to remain in his hostelry. He said that he would place Señor Angulo in the hands of detectives should he have reason to suspect him of wrongdoing. Mr. Jordan further said he was quite certain no detectives were following Señor Angulo.

A Cuban at the Junta who was asked yesterday concerning Señor Angulo called attention to the fact that many prominent Spaniards put up at the Hotel St. Marc.

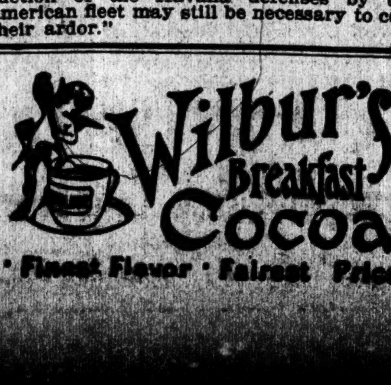
"Minister de Lome stopped there on his way out of the country," said he, "after his infamous attack on President McKinley. The proprietor met him in Jersey City, and the reports of the arrival represented him as endeavoring to assist Mr. de Lome in evading the reporters, and subsequently denying that he was in the hotel. He appears to have been none the less welcome because of his 'unfriendliness to the President of the Nation.'"

The Cuban autonomists started a paper in New York, which lasted for several months last year. It was called Cuba, and Señor Angulo came on from Havana to be the editor. The Cuban recalled yesterday that he once published a letter purporting to be signed by certain Cubans, in which they were made to say that they had, under duress, signed a protest against autonomy while they really favored autonomy. A committee of Cubans called upon him, and insisted that he should publish an absolute denial. He did so, and apologized, saying that he had heard there was such a letter.

A dispatch received at the Junta yesterday morning announced that Narciso de Luna, one of the 150 Cuban recruits who left here last Saturday for Tampa, to be sent to Cuba by the United States Government, had met death accidentally at Savannah. No details were given. "De Luna was a popular member of the Cuban colony—a fine, big fellow, who would have made a good soldier," said one of the Cubans yesterday. It is believed that he must have been run over by a passing train while standing near his own, which stopped at Savannah.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Junta, yesterday predicted that by the month of June a treaty of peace will probably have been signed between the United States and Spain, and that the Spanish will have evacuated Cuba. He believes that pressure will be brought to bear upon Spain by other powers to impress her with the belief that her honor has been vindicated, and that Silvela will succeed Sagasta as head of the Ministry.

"It must not be forgotten, however," said he, "that the Spaniards in Cuba have often resisted the Madrid authorities, and, unless the strength and power of the United States are made evident to them in Cuba, the reduction of the Havana defenses by the American fleet may still be necessary to cool their ardor."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GUARDSMEN AT PEEKSKILL

Camp Townsend Assumes a Military Air, but Much Discomfort Prevails.

GROUND BEDS ARE NO JOKE

With the Temperature at Forty and Dampness Thereabouts, Coughs and Colds Abound—War-Time Discipline Prevails.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 3.—Leaden skies, occasional rain, dampness, and general discomfort ushered in the second day of the encampment at this place, where 3,000 patriots of the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments are suffering physical discomfort and waiting for their country's call to the front. After last nights' experience the men have come to the conclusion that soldiering is no fun, but they bear up under difficulties like men and the grumblers are in the minority.

As a matter of fact, this was the soldiers' first day, for they got into camp last night just in time to mess and turn in. Turn in, they now assert, is not the proper term for it, for there was nothing to turn into except a blanket, and that is cold comfort on a damp night, with a keen wind blowing across the hills and the thermometer down to 40. That is the figure it actually registered, but to some of the men with only a pallet of straw, a poncho, and a blanket, the Klondike would have seemed balmy. It is a remarkable fact that, in spite of the expectations of the surgeons that their services would be in great demand, the health of the camp to-day is excellent. That does not mean that there is no illness, but, all things considered, it is very good. There are many colds, and there were cramps last night and stiff joints this morning, but this is by no means confined to the recruits, who are getting their first taste of army regimen. Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment, a veteran of the rebellion, in spite of his white hair and mustache, and who looks as if he could bid wind and rain and cold defiance, was so hoarse this morning that he could scarcely articulate, and Drs. Hubbard and Woodend of the Ninth were dosing him all day for tonsilitis, with the result that this evening the genial old veteran is in pretty good shape, and he has voice enough to tell his stories of service to his appreciative staff.

Outlook for Pneumonia Good.

The men of the Ninth, being the senior regiment, got the choice of position, as already stated, and their tents have board floors, so that they are in the best shape physically to-day. The suffering among the men in the Eighth and Twelfth, however, was acute. There is no flooring in their tents, and they had to content themselves with a pallet of straw, over which they threw their ponchos, and wrapping themselves in their blankets and overcoats wooed slumber that for a long time refused to respond. As a result there was much sniffling and coughing in the ranks to-day, and the medical wiseacres say that unless there soon intervenes a spell of good warm weather or there is a movement South they will have a lot of sick men with pneumonia and malaria on their hands. The men have come to the conclusion, however, that the doctors do not know it all, and they have entered upon a determination to fight against disease as befits soldiers.

Profiting by experience and, with the prospects of another wet night, the boys of the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments began to-day digging trenches around their tents. They worked with a will, and to-night the work is almost completed, so that if there is a downpour early to-morrow morning they need not be afraid that their tents will be flooded. There are a lot of floors stacked up near the camp, and some of the men of the Twelfth obtained permission yesterday to use these in their tents, so that the lucky ones are more comfortable to-night.

The recruits in all three regiments are a sturdy lot of fellows. In spite of their suffering last night they turned out at reveille this morning with their best feet forward and went through the daily routine with some show of spirit. Many of these men are thinly clad, they have no uniforms or overcoats, so that their show of fortitude after their sleeping experience of last night was as remarkable as it was unexpected. There are growlers, though. One awkward squad turned out this morning and one fellow looked the picture of despair.

"If I had known what I was up against," he muttered, "I'd never have gone into this thing."

"Well, you're a soldier now," said a Sergeant, "and you'll have to grin and bear it."

"I'll bear it,' 'answered the recruit, doggedly, "but I'll swear I'll I'm going to grin."

There are many in the ranks, however, that do both.

Something of a Military Air Now.

The camp is beginning to settle down to business, and its military air is unmistakable. The Officer of the Day to-day was Major Charles S. Burns of the Twelfth Regiment. He is assisted by Lieut. C. H. Wainwright, four Corporals, one Sergeant, and twenty-nine men. These have been posted as pickets all along every avenue of approach to the camp, and they do guard duty with a vengeance. No soldier, not even an officer, is allowed to leave the camp to-day without Gen. Doyle's consent, and this was given sparingly. The men are being continually reminded that they are on a war footing and that fun or recreation is no part of the routine. A guard of three men and a Corporal was also posted at the water works to protect them.

Last night Major Smith of the Ordnance Department issued supplies consisting of pails, candles, candlesticks, camp stools, wash basins, lanterns, oil, brooms, wheelbarrows, rakes, shovels, and picks to all who wanted them, and these articles are in general and grateful use to-day.

There was a stirring time in camp last night when the straw was distributed. The men fought for the bedding, and a small sized riot was the result. The men of the Twelfth and Eighth were especially bitter against the men of the Ninth because the latter's tents had board floors. Finally a guard was called on who only dispersed the struggling crowd by punching them with their guns and thereafter the distribution proceeded in military fashion, although compliments between the men of the various commands constantly flew. Four men of the Twelfth are in the guardhouse to-night for stealing straw from men of the Ninth. Thirty tons of straw arrived to-day and much of it was distributed for fresh bedding.

The bad weather kept many visitors away from camp to-day, but there were a number on hand, many of them the sisters or sweethearts of the soldiers, whose hard lot they sympathized with.

Tom's "Best Girl" Sympathetic.

"Isn't it awful," one sprightly girl was heard to remark, "to think of Tom sleeping on a lot of straw on the ground after all the comforts he had at home, and he only gets one kind of meat too—think of it! I can't send him a bed, but I'll send him a box of the best things I can buy to-morrow. I don't propose to have him coming home looking like a skeleton, poor boy."

The young woman wore for a badge a pair of crossed muskets with the figure 12 suspended beneath them, so there is one of the Twelfth boys who will enjoy a feast in the near future.

The two new additions to the great mess hall were finished to-day, and at the noon mess 1,960 men were seated and fed at one time. The bill of fare, which is prepared by the Commissary General of the State, is much the same as during the Summer encampments, except that the usual milk supply is cut off. There is no oatmeal mush, one meat instead of two, no dessert, and no 5 o'clock coffee. There is no guard coffee at night, as in the Summer, but the guard begged so hard for it last night that the caterers gave it to them, and will take chances on being paid.

On Friday 40,000 army rations are expected to arrive, but they will not be needed. The army ration consists of hard bread, white beans, bacon, beef, and rice, salt, pepper, sugar, and coffee, and weighs four pounds. Lieut. Adams said yesterday that the rations would be held here subject to order, but that they will not be used. He said that the War Department was probably under the impression that conditions were the same here as in Hempstead, and the rations will probably find their way there before long.

Army officers here also learned that the Government was arranging to uniform and equip the recruits, which accounts for Gen. Doyle's order for all commanders to report shortages in their regiments.

Each regiment has its own guard. In the Ninth Regiment the Officer of the Day was Capt. Charles E. Kohlberger, and Officers of the Guard, Lieut. John J. Byrne and Second Lieut. M. G. Mahoney. In the Eighth Regiment Capt. Brown was Officer of the Day, and Lieuts. Jacoby and Cipolari Officers of the Guard. In the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. John R. Blake was Officer of the Day, and Lieuts. Romaine and Turner Officers of the Guard.

The Industry of Letter Writing.

The mail arrangements are the same as exist during the Summer. Letters can be posted near the White House, and mail can be addressed to individuals at State Camp, Peekskill, and after being sorted will be distributed in camp.

The Young Men's Christian Association tent will be set up on Friday and here men will find writing material and other arrangements for their comfort. The Peekskill Post Office sold out of stamps twice yesterday, so great was the demand at camp by men who were sending letters home.

Sergt. Tom Dolan, who used to be in all the international matches and the crack shot of the Twelfth, and who as an Ordnance Sergeant lost his rank when all the non-commissioned staff were knocked out, went home to-day. Tom is too old to enlist, and he was sorry to leave the boys. Thirty recruits who came along with the Ninth were also sent home, as the regiment was over the quota in numbers. They will be used as a nucleus for the home regiment, which will fill the place of the Ninth while it is in the field. In spite of adverse conditions every one of the boys was sorry to go back.

Ex-Capt. Oates of Company G, Eighth Regiment, who was a member of the organization for twenty years, returned to the command to-day as a private. He brought a "cullud" servant with him. So far he bears the distinction of being the only private in the ranks who has a valet.

All during the day the men were drilled in squads, and the old-timers made a fine showing. The recruits, without uniforms or arms, were also marched around, but under the existing conditions they were not able to make much progress.

No further announcement was made today as to when the United States Army surgeons will begin their examinations of the men prior to their being mustered into the service, but it is probable that they will begin on Thursday.

May Be Spies at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 3.—A man, believed to be a spy, was put off the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to-day. Shortly after 7 o'clock he was discovered at work with a gang of men. He attracted the attention of one of the oldest watchmen, and, notwithstanding he vehemently protested that he had been employed by a foreman, was escorted to the gate and dismissed from the works. A dozen special watchmen at the plant have been sworn in as policemen, and the yard is under close surveillance at all hours.

Suspicious Package of Dynamite.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—Experts today who have tested the contents of a package found in one of the company boxes of the Third Infantry, Illinois National Guard, pronounce it undoubtedly dynamite. This morning a rigid examination was made of all equipment and baggage in the exposition building, where the regiment is quartered, but nothing else suspicious was discovered. Besides the Third Infantry, the Sixth Regiment is also quartered in the building, 2,000 men in all. Many of the men believe they have narrowly escaped the fate of the sailors of the Maine.

Tracking Spanish Spies.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., May 3.—The Coroner has learned that two Spaniards called at certain houses here on the day of the fatal explosion and inquired the direction of the powder works. Operations at the works have been resumed. No one, not excepting employes, is allowed to pass through the gates without a pass. The works are now guarded day and night.

Armed Guard for Powder Mills.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 3.—Armed men are guarding the powder mills at Miller station, this county, day and night, for fear the works may be blown up by Spanish sympathizers. A big force is working day and night, having received another order from the Government. No new men will be given employment.

TROUBLE IN THE OLD GUARD.

Mr. Piercy to be Court-Martialed, It Is Asserted, for Criticising the Organization's Recruiting Movement.

There is trouble in the Old Guard camp which has caused considerable ill feeling and promises to result in a court-martial. It has all risen out of the system of recruiting carried in in the name of the guard recently.

When the President issued his call for 125,000 volunteers, various members of the Old Guard thought it a good idea to put up recruiting tents and do their share toward getting the men needed. They were accordingly erected in Union Square, Madison Square, Bowling Green, and near City Hall Park, with the name of the Old Guard posted as sponsor for the recruiting movement. These tents have "gone out of business" and the recruiting has come to a sudden stop.

Henry Clay Piercy, a member of the Old Guard, and formerly an officer, was in Boston a couple of days ago, and there conversed with some members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery on the subject of these recruiting tents. H easid that the Guard as an organization had never sanctioned their erection, and that they had been put up on the initiative of certain members acting as individuals.

Mr. Piercy was quoted in a Boston dispatch to a New York newspaper yesterday morning as making some caustic criticisms on these individuals and various statements they had made. He pointed out that the Old Guard was a corporation and required a two-thirds vote to take any new step, and no voting had been done in this case. He was further reported as saying that "certain officers" had "on their own responsibility erected the tents and given out that the expense would be borne by the organization." "Some of us would very much like to know why," he was quoted as adding.

These tents were put up on the authority of Major S. Ellis Briggs, the Old Guard's commander, and a large number of the members of the organization who are loyal to him thoroughly sympathized with the action, and regarded it as official. By them Mr. Piercy's words were resented. They talked the interview over, and late last night the officers of the guard held a meeting in the armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, and decided to bring Mr. Piercy to terms.

After the meeting Lieut. Mason was questioned and promised to explain the whole matter. He said: "You can say that Lieut. Mason has preferred charges against this man Piercy, and that he will be tried by court-martial." The Lieutenant was about to continue with his story, but had got no further than to name the stations of four recruiting tents when he was called away to see Maj. Briggs. He returned shortly and said: "The Major has decided to issue no statement except that the tents have been closed."

The reporters asked whether the erecting of the tents was official. At this another Old Guardsman stepped up and said: "Here, I am interested in this; do you represent the press? There was nothing official about the recruiting tents. There could not have been." At this juncture some friends persuaded him to retire.

The facts in the case came out in a later interview with a member of the organization, who said that some of the members felt that, while the recruiting movement was a good thing in itself, it would have been better to have consulted the guard as a whole before undertaking it. He characterized the disturbance over the Piercy interview as "a tempest in a teapot," and evidently hoped it would amount to nothing.

Lieut. Mason expressed his conviction that the erection of the tents was official, because, as he said, the Major had sanctioned it personally. There is a strong difference of opinion on this point, and there was bitter feeling among the factions at the armory last night.

CHANGED HIS NAME.

Court Grants a Veteran's Request Before He Goes to War.

An application by a veteran soldier to have his name changed before going to war was granted yesterday by Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court. Alexander J. Williamson, the applicant, who is fifty-five years old, lives at 255 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, and is a Brooklyn Bridge employe. In 1862 he enlisted in the volunteer army, and in 1865 was honorably discharged.

After his return to Brooklyn he quarrelled with his family and left his home. He assumed the name of Harrie S. Belmont, by which name he has ever since been known. In 1873, under the name of Belmont, he married Jennie Saxton. His life is insured as Belmont. He is about to go to the front again and expects a lieutenant's commission. He asked permission to have his name legally changed to Belmont, and the petition was granted.

LOOKING FOR SPAIN'S SHIPS

Naval Officers Seem to Think the Cape Verde Fleet Has Gone to Meet the Oregon.

ARE PREPARED FOR ALL ELSE

The Battleship Relied On to Give a Glorious Account of Herself If They Meet—She Is Sure to Cripple the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The energies of the Navy Department are expended now in endeavoring to locate the ships of Spain. The cable no longer serves that purpose. When the Spanish men of war were driven out of the shelter of Portugal's Cape Verde haven they sailed into what has been to our naval experts a vast unknown. They might have been bound for a home port, Cadiz or Cartagena, in which case they probably would touch at the Canary Islands. But if they did, the islands and the cable being under Spanish control, all knowledge of the fact might be concealed from the outside world until some passing vessel brought the news to a friendly port. They might have been headed for the Atlantic coast with a view to inflicting as much damage as possible on some sea coast city and then scurrying back to Spain. They might have been destined to give battle to the fleet blockading Cuba. They might have been bent on intercepting and destroying, if possible, the battleship Oregon and her little consort, the Marietta, on their way up the South American coast.

All these contingencies have been considered by the members of the Naval Strategic Board. While their mouths are closed there is good ground for the belief that the theory which finds strongest support therein is that the Spanish ships have gone back home.

Nothing in the conduct of the Spanish naval authorities heretofore justifies the belief that after loitering at the Cape Verde Islands until driven away by a neutral decree the fleet gathered there would boldly dash across the Atlantic in the vain hope of bombarding some unprotected city. The mere fact that there are only a few ships in the Cape Verde fleet that could carry enough coal for the voyage across and back again at full speed is thought sufficient to dispose of that theory. Nothing would please the Naval Board better than for the Cape Verde fleet to attack Admiral Sampson's ships off Havana or to appear at Puerto Rico long enough to give the American ships a chance at them, but such a move is looked on as too attractive from the American point of view to be realized.

More confidence is placed in the last-named theory than that the Spaniards are after the Oregon. There are men high in authority in the Navy Department who believe this to be the Spanish game, and it may be said with safety that of those who do not accept the conclusion that the fleet has sailed back to Spain, the majority believe it to be in pursuit of the Oregon. But whatever may be the movements of the Spanish ships, preparation has been made to meet them. A patrol of the New England coast has been established, consisting of the cruisers New Orleans, San Francisco, Columbia, and Minneapolis; the ram Katahdin, and the converted auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Dixie, Prairie, and Yosemite.

The converted American Liners St. Louis, St. Paul, Yale, and Harvard are scouting off the coast lower down. Commodore Schley's powerful Flying Squadron is at Hampton Roads, ready to sail at a moment's notice to join Sampson's fleet off Cuba, if necessary, and meet the enemy.

The one eventuality against which apparently no provision has been made is an attack on the Oregon by the Spanish fleet. It is not doubted, however, that in such an event the big battleship, with the gunboat Marietta and the converted dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, would give a glorious account of herself, and though she might be overpowered, would so cripple the enemy's ships as to make it impossible for them to do any more damage on this side of the Atlantic.

Some of the naval officers at the department fear that if the Spanish fleet is at or near the Spanish coast and hears of the annihilation of the Manila fleet, it will never be come up with unless the fleet of the United States goes to Spain to find it. To send it to this side of the Atlantic to be whipped out will be to deprive the nation of any navy whatever, and expose it to a shameful defeat and utter contempt as a power.

"It will be a difficult problem to face," said a State Department officer to-day. "If the Spanish fleet will not come out to be destroyed, Cuba will be lost and the impending revolution will surely come. If it comes out to be destroyed, the revolution will be precipitated in consequence of the loss of both the fleet and of Cuba, which will be attributed to the incompetency and corruption of the existing Ministry and dynasty. Yet it looks as though the Spanish 'honor' would be satisfied with nothing short of national degradation by their enemy."

ADMIRAL WALKER'S VIEWS.

He Is Joyful Over Dewey's Victory, but Shows Anxiety as to the Battleship Oregon.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, retired, who is President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, is very enthusiastic over the magnificent victory achieved by the United States naval forces under Commodore Dewey at Manila, and says it was what might have been expected from the character of the officers and men composing the expedition.

"Dewey," said Admiral Walker, "is an unusually good man, both as a fighter and a strategist. He served with distinction in the navy during the war between the States and saw considerable hard fighting. He did that affair at Manila in a most thorough, business-like way, and is entitled to high praise for the skillful manner in which he manoeuvred his fleet. It was just like him to sail right in past the fortifications and through the mines and torpedoes with which the harbor is supposed to have been filled, and do the work he set out to do in a straightforward way without fuss or feathers. Although I have not heard anything official on that point, I am satisfied in my own mind that he has already taken possession of the port of Manila and established the supremacy of the United States in the Philippines.

"What interests American naval officers most just at present is the whereabouts of the powerful Spanish fleet which recently left the Cape Verde Islands. Although these ships may be destined for Cuba or Puerto Rico, it would not surprise me if their real purpose was to go further south and attempt to intercept the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, which were last reported at Rio de Janiero, bound for the United States. In case of such a meeting it might possibly go hard with the American vessels, because of the numerical superiority of the Spaniards. Their fleet consists of four first-class armored cruisers, which are practically battleships, and three torpedo-boats destroyers. Although the Oregon and Marietta undoubtedly would give them a hard and desperate battle they would hardly be able to overcome the numerical advantage of their adversaries.

"Although I have no information on the subject, I take it for granted that ample measures will be adopted for the protection of the two warships in Brazilian waters now on their way to Key West. The Spaniards have undoubtedly become desperate and soon will have to do something to prop up their so-called honor and save the fast falling dynasty. For these reasons I think it is fair to assume that the Spanish Navy will undertake some bold movement in the near future."

BRITISH CRUISER AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, May 3.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the British cruiser Talbot appeared in front of Morro Castle and saluted, the salutation being answered from the Cabanas fortress. The Talbot did not enter the harbor, but sent an officer in a launch, who delivered documents to Mr. Gollan, the British Consul, after which he accompanied Mr. Gollan to pay his respects to the Spanish Admiral.

Mr. Gollan and Mr. Jerome, the British Vice Consul, later visited the Palace, where they had a conference with Gen. Blanco and his chief of staff, Gen. Pando.

Senhor Marin Concepcion Duarte, a Portuguese, has presented to Mr. Gollan, in the latter's capacity as representative of American interests, a claim for $50,000 in gold and bank paper of the Bank of Madrid, together with a claim for jewelry, cloth, and other merchandise, which he declares was taken by the crew of the American warship which captured the Spanish passenger steamer Argonauta.

FIGHT OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

People at Cape Race and Trepassey Think They Heard Big Guns and Saw a Warship.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 3.—The telegraph operators at Cape Race and Trepassey, on the south coast of this island, report having heard heavy firing of guns in the offing on Saturday night. The firing lasted fifteen minutes, and to the operators conveyed the impression that two ships were engaged in a fight. The telegraph wires have since been interrupted and no further news has been obtainable. The firing is described as having been heavy enough to shake houses in the localities mentioned.

The telegraph operator at Trepassey reports as follows:

"About 10 o'clock Saturday night heavy firing could be distinctly heard in the bay south of Trepassey, lasting about fifteen minutes. The shots came very quickly after each other, some being very loud and heavy, sufficient to cause the houses here to tremble. Others again were short and sharp as if from lighter pieces.

"Another cannonading was heard before daybreak on Sunday. This lasted about twenty minutes. Crowds of people, aroused by the first broadsides, flocked to the water's edge, wondering what was the cause. The first impression was that some steamer in distress in the bay was firing rockets, but the discharges were too heavy and too rapid for that. Then it was agreed that probably there was a naval battle in progress.

"About 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon a number of Trepassey people saw a large steamer in the offing. They believe it was a warship. She was two-masted, with two funnels and high in the middle. She was about eight miles off shore, going west at a slow rate. For nearly an hour she was in sight. Their reason for supposing her a warship was her strange appearance as compared with the ordinary passing tramp steamers, and also her bulky look amidships. In Saturday night's cannonading from fifty to sixty shots were fired."

The telegraph operator at Cape Race, which is fifteen miles east of Trepassey, confirms the report of the Trepassey operator as to the firing of guns between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night. He asserts that the firing was heard by both himself and his brother. The weather was not foggy at the time, but only hazy, and there was consequently no need of a steamer firing because of any danger on that score. This operator said the firing lasted about ten minutes, and that the shots were different from and too heavy for explosive rockets.

No wreckage could have drifted ashore since then because the wind has been off the land, and no steamers which would be likely to have sighted either of the combatants, if the firing was a battle, are due before to-morrow night.

LECTURERS AT DINNER.

The eighth annual reunion and dinner of the lecturers and Superintendents of the course of four lectures for the people was held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. There were a large number of well-known educators, lecturers, and writers present, among them Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has had charge of the lecture course, and who was the principal speaker of the evening.

Dr. Leipziger spoke on the lecture course. He said the lectures, which had been started in 1889, had proved so successful that during the last season thirty lecture halls were utilized for the giving of 1,600 lectures to audiences, whose sum total reached half a million.

Rossiter Johnson presided at the dinner, and among those who responded to toasts were Charles R. Skinner, Henry A. Rogers, Hugh Kelly, A. P. Ketchum, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Dr. W. H. Maxwell, Dr. A. S. Bickmore, Amos Kellogg, and George Cary Eggleston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:55 A. M.—447 Greenwich Street; Wolf & Co.; damage, $500.
10:50 A. M.—9 Cliff Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.
1:10 P. M.—18 and 22 Jacobs Street; Burr Printing Company; damage, $5,000.
2 P. M.—44 Mulberry Street; P. Cellilo; damage, $50.
3:55 P. M.—8 Stuyvesant Street; E. Khuman; damage, $25.
3:55 P. M.—457 Tenth Avenue; Kate Sweeny; damage, $25.
5 P. M.—113 West Street; Pennsylvania Railroad; damage, $100.
5:10 P. M.—269 West Tenth Street; Harry Needham; damage, $600.
5:30 P. M.—213 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
5:35 P. M.—77 Centre Street; Leo Hirsch; no damage.
7:45 P. M.—150 West Twenty-second Street; Mary Canivatto; damage, $5.
8 P. M.—593 Eighth Avenue; Moses Simon; no damage.
8:25 P. M.—624 West End Avenue; Harry Rankel; damage, $10.
8:40 P. M.—86 Second Street; Fritz Freedman; damage, $40.

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Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

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GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. Tariff-Plan can also be obtained at all Sleeping Car Agencies. Unique situation on the Grands Boulevards, the Place de l'Opéra, the Rue Scribe, the Rue Auber.
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GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables in the Salle des Fêtes. One of the Sights of the Capital.
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The Wanamaker Store

Bargains in General

And Some in Particular

THAT word "Bargain" always enjoyed the esteem of the public until it fell into disrepute through evil associations. When it became intimate with *Trash* many people cut its acquaintance altogether, and many more found it a term of distaste and distrust.

We like the word, because we know what its innate character is, and its usefulness would be, if freed from its corrupting influences and given a chance to be honest.

You need have no fear whatever of our bargains. We intend to make it a word of honor; we mean to rescue that phrase from positive degradation and set it on a high seat. We use the word with dignity and respect, and we intend that you shall also, through learning its dignity and honesty.

There have been cases in point announced this week, some of which may be repeated, as follows:—

There are still many of the

Imported Gowns

from Corne, Paquin, Doucet and the kings and queens of dress in Paris and Berlin and Vienna; selling at Half Cost.

The selling of

Summer Silks

will continue. There were large supplies in these, fortunately. New silks, every one, and a third under value.

There will be great selling to-day of the

China Ware

spoken of yesterday and Monday. Best makes,—largely Haviland, and bargains of the finest. We add to-day some matters of Cut Glass.

Of the

Silk Waists,

there is enough to come for to-day, but the particular lot we told of yesterday will be gone by night.

Rich Cut Glass. THESE are very good illustrations of real and genuine and honest bargains in very good goods indeed. You probably know something of our cut glass stock. This will interest you.

There are a good many items in this offering, and the first one is alone enough to cause something of a surprise. The goods are of American make,—that's the best in the world now,—and of course perfect.

Deep-cut Bowls, 8 in., very rich pattern, limited number, $4 each.
Nappies, 8 in., $5, from $7.50.
Plates, 7 in., $3, from $5.
Pitchers, 2 pint, $3, from $5.50.
Pitchers, 1½ pint, $2.75, from $5.
Sugar and Cream Jugs, $4 a pair, from $7.
Oil Bottles, $1.50 each, from $2.75.
Olive Dishes, $2, from $3.25.
Carafes, $1.75.
Tumblers, $2.75 a doz.

The following pieces are very rich cuts, and mounted in sterling silver. They are very fine goods, indeed. Have you a wedding present to get? Is it unthinkable heresy to suggest a bargain in *that* connection?

Cut-glass silver mounted Pitchers, $10, from $18.
Cut-glass silver mounted Vases, $20, from $35; $17.50, from $30; $12, from $20.
Cream and Sugar Jugs, $10, from $16.50; $8, from $14.

$1.25 Table Tumblers, 60c. a dozen. THE headline tells the story. What more need be said than that? They are new goods, good goods, perfect goods,—made by a man who has gained a reputation for excellence in workmanship and engraving,—at a little less than half price.

That's soon said, and there'll be little more to do than wrap the tumblers and deliver them.

We are selling a regular 40c. tumbler at 20c. a dozen, and a good banded tumbler, a regular 75c. kind, for 30c. a dozen.

Basement.

White Goods—A Sale. YOU may wonder how it came about, but the wonder will not interfere with your profiting by the phenomenon. Here is a splendid lot of White Goods,—Muslins, Dimities, Nainsook and Lawns,—at about *one-quarter the* fair retail price.

The principal showing is in Muslins,—striped, plaid, check and fancy patterns, almost all new designs of this season, and all pretty and desirable. Scarcely a yard in the lot would regularly be priced at less than 15c., and many are regular 25c. grades.

Choose at 6c. a yard.

Broadway.

Repairing and Storing Furs. IT will cost you but little to have your furs or heavy winter clothing altered or repaired if ordered now. No need to wait longer—the styles for next Fall are fixed. We'll take excellent care of your furs during the Summer months, at very moderate cost—no charge at all if repairs are ordered.

Second floor, Broadway.

Humber Security. PERFECTION lies in little things, and is reached by a constant improvement of minor details. Humber perfection has been attained by this method. There is no wheel in which trifles have been so carefully looked after.

Take the chain, for instance,—every-one knows the Humber chain, now adopted by almost every maker. An element of danger lies in the pin which holds the two ends of the chain together. Sometimes this works loose, the chain uncouples and falls and the pin is lost. Walk home!

That little thing, so pregnant with disaster—is attended to in the Humber. There's a tiny steel spring which slips under the head of the pin, and keeps it under tension. The Humber pin will *stay*.

Only a trifle,—but there are twenty such trifles in this wheel,—every one looking to security or ease of the rider.

Fifth floor. Branch Store, 5th Ave. and 42d St.

Men's Bicycle Shoes, $1.90. COME here for these, expecting to find a well-made, durable, shapely shoe, and withal, a shoe that is marked much lower than its actual value. You'll not be disappointed. Of boarded calfskin, tan or black, with soles of elk-hide (or the usual kind) corrugated, welted and stitched. $1.90 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

A Jacket Adjustment. THE trouble with these jackets is that there are too few of them. Being too few in number, there are too many of them for us,—an easy mercantile paradox,—so we get rid of them.

Some were $15, some $18, some $20, eight of them were $30, a few of them were $35. Take your choice

At $10 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Good Corset for Little. THE lowest-priced Lillian corset costs $1. It is really a cheap corset, in the best sense, for it is worth more than it costs. Little-priced as it is, it is made in Paris by the most expert corset people in the whole world. It is the beginning of the Lillian line which ends at a price of $22, and comprises no less than thirty-seven styles.

We sell most of the other good makes, also, but we advise the Lillian.

Here's a hint of cheapness:—

At $1—Special Lillian, made of light-weight coutil sateen strips, corded bust, trimmed with lace, extra long waist; in white and drab.
At $1.25—Corset of coutil, well boned, medium waist, 2 side steels; in white only.
At 50c.—Domestic corset, of strong net; 2 side steels, short and long waist.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Light Weight Bed Clothing. THE sort that gives the needed warmth without being burdensome. Fine California white wool blankets, with neat pink or blue borders, at $3 to $5 a pair, for all sizes of beds.

Silkoline Comforts, filled with fine clean cotton; many pretty patterns in the large assortment; prices on some as low as $1, and others up to $2.

Third floor.

Floor and Stair Linens. THEY make the house look delightfully cool, besides being a great protection to the carpets—help to keep away the moths, too. There's a new line just opened, here, that we think you'll like. Priced like this, for your approval:—

FLOOR LINEN—	Width	STAIR LINEN—	Width
45c. yd.,	52 in.	12c. yd.,	14 in.
55c. yd.,	68 in.	14c. yd.,	16 in.
75c. yd.,	86 in.	16c. yd.,	18 in.
Up to $1.95 yd.	for 180 in.	20c. yd.,	22 in.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BUFFALO AND LOCKPORT.

Company with $1,000,000 Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Buffalo and Lockport Railway Company, capitalized at $1,000,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The company proposes to operate a street surface railroad from Buffalo to Lockport.

The Directors are Burt Van Horn, H. J. Pierce, R. L. Fryer, and G. H. Dunbar of Buffalo; J. A. Merritt, S. Curt Lewis, and F. M. Ashley of Lockport, and F. A. Dudley and W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON

Volunteers for Col. Wood's Regiment the First to be Mustered Into the Service.

IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Troops to be Concentrated at Chickamauga, Washington, and Another Eastern Point—Tents Scarce.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Neither the temporary postponement of the preliminary expedition to Cuba nor the triumph of Dewey at Manila has interrupted the preparations for war in progress in Secretary Alger's department. While no new policy or any change of announced plans was made public there to-day, the various bureaus were as busy as they have been any day of the past two weeks with the work of organizing and equipping the new army of 186,000 men called into existence for the liberation of Cuba.

At the office of Adjt. Gen. Corbin the first reports received from the officers sent out to muster in volunteers came in during the day. Arizona had the honor of leading the way, a number of volunteers for Col. Wood's regiment of mounted riflemen, which Theodore Roosevelt is to help command, having been taken into the United States service in that Territory yesterday. Similar enlistments were reported from New Mexico to-day, indicating that the promise of the promoters of the regiment that it will be the first in the field may be fulfilled. The first State east of the Mississippi to begin the mustering-in process is Massachusetts, where the task of inducting the National Guard into the new volunteer army began to-day. It is expected at the Adjutant General's office that reports of the progress of the mustering officers will come in rapidly from now on, until the 125,000 men called for are enlisted.

The rush in the Quartermaster General's department continues. Reports received there show that work is being pushed with all possible speed on the 10,000 canvas uniforms intended especially for use in Cuba and on the regulation blue uniforms for the rest of the 186,000 new men who are to be taken into the service in the next few weeks. The greatest shortage is in tents, the supply of material for which long ago was exhausted. Tents are being bought wherever they can be found, and every available factory in the country that can make the duck used for them has been pressed into service.

Gen. Miles has issued a general order to the army, giving detailed instructions to govern the arming and equipping of volunteer troops. When a regiment has been mustered into the United States service, the commanding officer will detail a Lieutenant to perform the duties of acting ordnance officer. The Governor of the State in which such regiment or other organization has been mustered will invoice to the ordnance officer or the commanding officer of the organization all the ordnance and ordnance stores furnished the organization by the State. The acting ordnance officer, on receipt of the invoice, will make requisition on the Chief of Ordnance for the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores to complete the armament and equipment of the regiment or organization.

This requisition will state the number of men, the total amount of ordnance and ordnance stores required, the ordnance and ordnance stores received from the State, and the stores to be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance. These ordnance and ordnance stores are to be turned over to each company or troop commander when properly receipted for. The company or troop commanders are held accountable for the property thus turned over to them, and will make the usual return to the Chief of Ordnance. The Chief of Ordnance is required to keep a record of the exact amount of all these stores with a view of making provision for future settlement with the various States concerned.

Chickamauga Park battlefield and Washington are places upon which it is said the War Department officials have absolutely determined as concentration points for large portions of the volunteer army now being mustered in throughout the United States. Both of these places, because of their location and other facilities, offer exceptional advantages for mobilization. One other central point in the East will be used by the department at which to congregate a large number of soldiers. This will be either in Pennsylvania or New York State, where they may be near the coast, prepared for immediate transportation to Cuba in case this becomes necessary, or for any defensive operations made necessary from the landing of a hostile force as a possibility acknowledged by the officials to be very remote indeed, but yet one to be prepared for in the event it should arise.

GREEKS OFFER TO VOLUNTEER.

American Legation at Constantinople Receives 2,000 Applications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—The American Legation has received more than 2,000 offers of volunteers for the United States Navy, chiefly of Greeks, some of whom declare themselves ready to pay their fare to the United States, in grateful remembrance of America's aid in the Greek war of independence.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENT SHUT OUT.

New York's Quota Already Furnished, but Volunteers Are Intent.

ALBANY, May 3.—Capt. Noah L. Cocheu of Brooklyn, who served in the famous Second Harris Light Cavalry during the civil war, called on the Adjutant General to-day and tendered the services of a regiment of trained cavalrymen. He had with him the enlistment blanks made out by 1,000 men, all of whom he secured in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, New York City, within the last ten days. Gen. Tillinghast was compelled to refuse the offer because New York State's quota has already been furnished. Capt. Cocheu said it was his intention to go to Washington and offer his cavalry regiment direct to the Federal Government.

OFFICER TO MOVE THE TROOPS.

G. R. Blanchard to Have Charge of the Transportation of Volunteers and Be Made a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The problem of handling successfully the large number of volunteer soldiers now assembling in all parts of the country preparatory to concentration in the South for the advance on Cuba has been met by the War Department by the selection of G. R. Blancahrd, President of the Joint Traffic Association, as chief executive officer of this branch of the war movement. It was reported some weeks ago that Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would be selected for this responsible work, but after conferring with Mr. Thomson himself, Mr. Depew, Mr. Ingalls, and other prominent railroad men, the department at their unanimous suggestion decided to accept the offer of the Traffic Association to lend Mr. Blanchard to the Government for a time. It was thought that in this way the Government would get the benefit of the services of one of the best railroad men in the country while the railroads would be assured that their interests were not being injured.

Tom Scott, then Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, undertook during the last war similar duties for the Government. He had a commission in the volunteer army, and spent his time between his Pennsylvania office and Washington, looking after the transportation of the Government troops while discharging his own duties with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Blanchard will be commissioned probably a Brigadier General, and will be attached to the Quartermaster General's office in Washington.

George R. Blanchard, who has been selected by the War Department to take full charge of the transportation of troops, is an acknowledged expert in matters of railroad traffic. He will wear his new rank of Brigadier General with appropriate dignity, for he is a thorough disciplinarian and is accustomed to direct affairs on a large scale. Since the organization of the Joint Traffic Association he has been the sole Commissioner representing the executive arm of that great railroad combination.

Mr. Blanchard is a native of this State, having been born in Rochester on June 13, 1841. He has been in railway service continuously since he was seventeen years old, and he worked his way up from the lowest rank to one of the highest.

For ten years, from 1874 to 1884, Mr. Blanchard was Vice President of the Erie Railway. Soon after he retired from that position he was made Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, with headquarters in Chicago. He held the last-mentioned office when the Central Traffic Association was practically merged into the Joint Traffic Association, and his commissionership was continued on an enlarged scale under the new body. Mr. Blanchard enjoys a very wide acquaintance and a pronounced social popularity in New York City.

MUSTERING IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Eight Hundred Militiamen Encamped at Sioux Falls.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 3.—Lieut. Duff, recruiting officer, and Lieut. Morgan, Quartermaster, both of the Eighth Cavalry, arrived this afternoon, followed by Col. Frost, who is to command the first regiment which will be mustered into service this week. Eight hundred militiamen are encamped here now, and the remainder of the regiment is expected to-morrow.

Col. Grigsby to-day received instructions from the War Department to recruit his regiment at once and directs him to take five troops from South Dakota, four from Montana, two from North Dakota, and one from Nebraska. Col. Grigsby was directed to get his men together with all possible speed and assemble the entire regiment at Sioux Falls to be mustered into service.

SOLDIER KILLED BY A NEGRO.

Alabama Troops Protect the Culprit from an Angry Mob.

MOBILE, Ala., May 3.—A dispute to-day over the payment of a bottle of soda between a negro named Lewis Reed and a member of Company K, Third Regiment, Alabama National Guard, attracted other members of the same company to the scene of dispute. The negro pulled a pistol and discharged it twice into the crowd. One bullet hit Sergt. Hugh Collins of Company K, Birmingham Rifles, in the temple, inflicting a wound which caused his death to-night.

The negro took flight, waving his pistol in the air. He was pursued by half a thousand soldiers and citizens, and was finally located under a doorstep on South Carolina Street. The police had been notified and were on the spot as soon as the soldiers, but were being crowded back when Adjt. E. W. Johnston drew two pistols and said he had been commissioned by Commander Higdon to see that the man should have a trial by the civil authorities. The police rushed in at this juncture and carried the man off in the patrol wagon.

An extra detail of forty men to guard the camp is on to-night, and the discipline is perfect.

May Be a Camp in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Congress and the President may have an army on their hands after all, the decision not to make a large camp here having been reconsidered. A camp of 50,000 or 60,000 men in and near Washington will help to convince everybody that there is a war, but army officers express concern lest it will invite too much interference with the management of the army by Congress.

GEN. WILLIAM H. NASH RETIRES.

Commissary General of Subsistence Steps Aside for Col. Eagan.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Gen. William H. Nash, who was recently appointed Commissary General of Subsistence of the army, was to-day retired on his own application and Col. C. P. Eagan, the officer next in line of promotion, according to seniority, will be appointed to succeed him.

Gen. Nash's health is not very good, which made it difficult for him to perform satisfactorily to himself the important duties which are required of the head of the Commissary's department in the present emergency. Gen. Nash will reach the age of sixty-four years in a few weeks, when by law he would have been retired; but he expressed a willingness to surrender his office at this time and permit the younger officer to become thoroughly equipped and familiar with the important duties which will devolve upon him.

UNIFORMS TO BE WORN ALWAYS.

Army and Navy Officers Will Be Distinguished in Time of War.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Alger to-day directed that an amendment be made to the army regulations which will require that during time of war all officers of the army and navy shall wear the uniform of their rank at the places where they may be stationed. This change was determined upon at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and its enforcement will give an official status to the military and naval representatives of the Government that is not now patent to the ordinary observers.

Especially is this change desirable in the offices of the War and Navy Departments in this city, where during certain hours of the day a strict surveillance is kept of those persons who enter the building. It will also be of value to visitors and others, who will be able to distinguish readily the official class with whom they may have business to transact.

The New Second Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Secretary of War has decided that the Second Lieutenants who are to be appointed to the army from private life shall be not younger than twenty-one, nor older than thirty years, and that they shall undergo a quite rigid examination. The increase in the army will make necessary about 200 such appointments, and there are many applications for the places.

DEFENSES OF NEWPORT.

Two Powerful Batteries Completed and Ready for Action.

NEWPORT, May 3.—To the great surprise of Newport to-night, it was announced that the mortar battery at Fort Adams was completed and ready at any moment for use, and that the formidable battery of three ten-inch breechloading rifles at Dutch Island, which guards the harbor approach, and Narragansett Bay, also, was completed, ready for action, and manned by a detail of expert artillerymen.

Tons of shell and powder have arrived for both batteries.

Mechanics and many laborers are at work at Fort Adams day and night preparing emplacements for three ten-inch rifles.

CHINA BECOMES A NEUTRAL.

Action Delayed Until the American Fleet Had Secured a Base in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—China issued her neutrality proclamation to-day, so there is now no place left on the Asiatic coast open to the free use of the war vessels of either Spain or the United States.

This is rather remarkable, in that it marks the first action of this kind on the part of China, which has never before issued a neutrality proclamation, and the naval officers are duly grateful for the consideration shown by the Chinese Government in withholding the issue of the decree until informed that the Americans had acquired a base in the Philippine Islands.

Turkey Announces Its Neutrality.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—The Porte has notified United States Minister Angell that Turkey will maintain strict neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States.

DR. A. C. McGIFFERT ARRAIGNED.

The Pittsburg Presbytery Charges the Divine with Heresy.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 3.—In a memorial to the General Assembly, the Pittsburg Presbytery to-day charged the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert with heresy. The Rev. McGiffert is a professor in Union Seminary, New York, and his work, entitled "A History of Christianity in Apostolic Times," is the basis of the attack on him. The book has been received with great interest in ecclesiastical circles. The memorial adopted by the Pittsburg Presbytery declares it is heretical, and has already done harm in weakening the foundations of the Presbyterian faith. If allowed to go unchallenged the book, it is stated, may do much more harm. The General Assembly is asked to take up and investigate the matter.

Pittsburg is a stronghold of Calvinistic doctrine. The memorial was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. It charges that the book reflects on the cardinal points of the Presbyterian faith.

LIFE AT CAMP VOORHEES

The New Jersey Volunteers Pass a Cheerless Night, Shivering in Their Tents.

DRILLS WATCHED BY VISITORS

Regiments Joined by Many Guardsmen Who at First Held Back—Work of Examination Begun by Medical Board.

SEA GIRT, May 3.—Camp Voorhees was transformed last night into a cheerless and gloomy abode, wherein were huddled 3,000 shivering soldiers, who listened to the rain drops as they beat on their tents. The storm set in early in the evening, and was accompanied by a bitter wind from the ocean. Unprepared for the discomforts of a rainy night, but determined to make the best of it, the men made a general foray for material with which the tents might be rendered habitable. Old boards did service for floors, and mattresses secured from the mess halls supplied a downy bed to the tired warriors. Three companies from the First Regiment obtained permission from Gen. Plume to sleep in the mess halls. It rained all night, and this morning the camp ground was wet and soggy.

The guard mounted last night suffered very much from the unusual exposure, but were relieved from time to time and carefully looked after by the Quartermaster's department. A special detail, relieved every three hours, took charge of three cars of ammunition which arrived during the day. These munitions were unloaded this morning and stored in the clubhouse.

Reveille Sounded at 6 o'Clock.

The reveille was sounded at 6 o'clock this morning, and the camp was immediately astir. The company cooks, using the Buggacott regular army stove for the first time, soon prepared breakfast. The bill of fare comprised beefsteak, fresh bread and butter, and hot coffee. The meal was distributed by a special detail in the company streets and was consumed by the soldiers in their tents. It required 2,000 pounds of beefsteak to feed the men. At noon the menu was changed to fried ham and boiled potatoes and at supper roast beef was served. A total of 5,900 pounds of meat and 3,500 loaves of bread was distributed by Quartermaster General Donnelly for the day's rations.

No attempt at strict discipline was observed to-day. Entrance to the camp grounds was easily obtained, and many visitors were permitted to watch the evolutions of the troops during the drill hours. Company drills took place at 10 o'clock in the morning and 1:30 in the afternoon. New recruits, in charge of Sergeants, were put through the primary movements. The brigade dress parade was held at 5 o'clock.

The Surgeons had little to do, a fact that spoke well for the endurance of the volunteers, many of whom are unaccustomed to camp life. Private John Hincks of Company A, First Regiment, of Newark was sent home this afternoon, suffering from the effects of a broken shoulder, sustained yesterday, when he was pushed off the train at Newark.

Lieut. Col. Holmes of the Third Regiment received first camp honors and was appointed Officer of the Day. Private Charles E. King, Jr., of Company A, Third Regiment, was appointed clerk at the Governor's headquarters.

More Guardsmen Decide to Join.

Numerous members of the National Guard who had declined to volunteer when the call was made, came into camp to-day, ready to enlist and join their respective commands. In every instance they were greeted by applause from their comrades and officers, who regard them as prodigal sons who have returned to the fold.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, United States Army, and Capt. William Butler of the Third United States Infantry arrived to-day. Capt. Butler assumed charge of the camp muster, but will not issue his official orders until to-morrow. Surgeon Gorgas organized a medical board, made up of the three regimental surgeons and himself, and at once began examinations. The First Regiment of Newark is now being examined. Several days will elapse before this preliminary is completed. Each surgeon will examine an average of eight men an hour.

The military board, consisting of Gen. Plume and Cols. Compbell, Hine, and Lee, met this afternoon. Information was received from Washington that under the Volunteer Army bill each regiment would be entitled to a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and three Majors. It was found that the First and Second Regiments, being composed of three battalions, already have these officers. The Third Regiment, being a two-battalion regiment, has but two Majors.

The Governor, under the Volunteer Army bill, will have the appointment of the additional Major for the Third. Those prominently mentioned for the honor are Capt. Loudon of Company A, Sixth Regiment, now in camp with the Third Regiment, and Major Shinn of Burlington, the junior Major of the Sixth Regiment.

Gov. Voorhees made official calls this morning upon the several Colonels. The Governor received a visit to-day from Miss Blanche Nevin, the Philadelphia sculptor, who owns a cottage at Belmar, just north of the camp. Miss Nevin offered the free use of her Summer home to the State for any purpose in connection with the camp that might be found convenient or necessary.

KENTUCKY DERBY STARTERS.

Four Horses to Face Jack Chinn at Churchill Down To-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—Four horses will face Starter "Jack" Chinn to-morrow afternoon at Churchill Down at the twenty-fourth annual renewal of that classic event the Kentucky Derby, a mile and a quarter.

These are the following: T. H. Coleman, Jr.'s, Han d'Or, ch. c., Hanover-Fleur d'Or, Conley.

J. E. Madden's Plaudit, br. c., Himyar-imp. Cinderella, Simms.

John W. Schorr & Son's Lieber Karl, ch. c., Forester-Daisy Woodruff.

T. H. Burns's Stanton and Tucker Isabey, ch. c., Strathmore-Belle of Highlands, Knapp.

Fair weather is forecasted, with the track fast and sandy. If, however, the track should be heavy, there will be another starter in Dr. Black.

Marcato is considered out of it and was not sold in the pools to-night, which were as follows: Lieber Karl, $180; Plaudit, $100; Han D'Or, $25; Isabey, $18; Dr. Black, $15.

The Derby is the fourth now on the programme and will be run about 4:15 o'clock. Starter Chinn will use the flag for the Derby and for all stake events and handicaps.

Twenty-five bookmakers have reserved accommodations. Col. M. Lewis Clarke reached town from Memphis to-day and will be presiding judge, his assistant being Charles F. Price, the Secretary of the club.

All the Derby candidates were on the track between 5 and 10 o'clock this morning. Plaudit went a mile with a good-sized boy up in 1:45, but was very tired at the finish. Lieber Karl went the same distance in a quarter of a second slower time. The race is all but conceded to these two horses, but the others, if they can keep in the bunch until the stretch is reached, will make things mighty interesting.

Plaudit has the advantage of weight over Lieber Karl, but the latter is far better seasoned. Han D'Or went three-quarters in fair time, but was not pushed. He has shown up in form second to the favorites, with Marcato third.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

will be the best pictorial history of the war with Spain as it was of the war of 1861. Its special artists and correspondents will follow the Navy and Army, and notable events in Washington and elsewhere will be accurately portrayed.

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W. A. ROGERS	HAROLD MARTIN

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From Receipt of Order to Jan. 1, 1899, for

$2.00

POULTNEY BIGELOW, who within a month has crossed Spain on a bicycle, will give the Spanish view of the situation.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, N. Y. City

KEY WEST CAPTIVES HAPPY.

Men on the Spanish Prizes Like Their Custodians—A Problem Concerning the Sailors.

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KEY WEST, April 29.—Some of the Spanish seamen detained here on the captured vessels live like princes and entertain their guests with all the elaborate politeness and generous hospitality of their race. They give course dinners, have the choicest of Spanish wines and cigars and treat the United States officials who visit them as if they were petted friends instead of dreaded captors.

Through the courtesy of the United States District Attorney, J. M. Stripling, an Associated Press correspondent was permitted to visit all the Spanish prize ships and met the Captain and officers of the merchant steamer Miguel Jover. This vessel has a cargo of rice and other food supplies from the tropics, and is owned in Barcelona. She left New Orleans on April 21, her crew being ignorant of the fact that Admiral Sampson's fleet was patrolling the Gulf. Next to the Panama she is the most valuable prize, and is estimated to be worth $500,000. By far, she is the best equipped vessel in the captive fleet, and the elegance and richness of her cabin and officers' quarters can scarcely be excelled by those of any merchant ship afloat.

Her cabin is finished in Italian marble with the finest of mahogany furniture, beautiful and expensive carpets, and draperies, elaborate electric light fixtures, a piano, and the best of everything.

The crew numbers fifty-eight men and all of the officers of higher rank are men of education and refinement. Capt. Juan Bil, is apparently about sixty-five years of age, stern, dignified, and with an exceptionally strong, determined face. He had very little to say except in the way of protesting most vigorously against being sent ashore.

"Leave us here," he said to District Attorney Stripling through the Chief Engineer as interpreter, "for if we go ashore nobody knows what may happen. Spaniards and Cubans might not be friends over there"—and he moved his hand toward the barracks on the island.

"No one would injure you," said District Attorney Stripling.

"I do not fear that so much," said the old Captain, "but nobody knows what some of the Spanish sailors might do, and then I should be held responsible for what happened. The Americans would hold the Captain responsible for all the sailors. Educated Spaniards understand it all, but the Spaniard who is ignorant is hard to control."

Dinner on the Miguel Jover.

At 6 o'clock the call for dinner was sounded, and the Captain took his place at the head of the table. The dinner consisted of seven courses, with three kinds of wine, including the best champagne, the finest brand of cigars, and Spanish cigarettes. Many of the dishes were Spanish, and deliciously palatable. After the dinner was finished Dr. Gommens went to the piano and played for half an hour, while a hundred yards away the guns of a United States battleship frowned upon them. As the guests were about to leave the deck, the old Captain turned to his interpreter and said:

"Tell them I thank them for the kindness they have shown us. We are their prisoners, but they have treated us as gentlemen, and a Spaniard knows how to appreciate such consideration. Say to them that the Spaniard in Spain is one man and the Spaniard in Cuba quite another man. We are sorry for this war. We are not to blame for it, nor are these American gentlemen we have met. It is the fault of our unwise leaders in Cuba, and we deplore it. If we lose our ship we will give it up like men. Ask the man of the press to send a message to Barcelona telling our families that we are all right, and in the hands of Christian gentlemen."

Spanish Sailors Penniless.

It is a very perplexing question with the United States authorities what to do with the Spanish sailors in case the vessels are to be held as prizes.

Nearly all of them are penniless, and declare that they are, and they seem to fear that they cannot get money from Spain or England to pay their passage across the Atlantic. Since their capture they have been kept on their ships under guard of Deputy United States Marshals.

Attorney General Griggs has issued an order from Washington to have them properly cared for, but inasmuch as they are not prisoners of war the Government will not likely provide for their sustenance for any great length of time.

There has been some talk of removing them to the island of Key West, but this is regarded by the authorities as a dangerous thing to do. Key West can provide no possible employment for them, and besides, the town being filled with Cubans, there would no doubt be serious trouble before the Spaniards had been on shore twenty-four hours. That the Cubans would almost certainly make violent trouble for the Spaniards is proved by one condition which has existed here for several days. Since the Spanish vessels were captured and brought here the water front has been daily and nightly fringed with Cubans cursing and muttering all kinds of vengeance upon the imprisoned seamen out on the ships.

THE ARGONAUTA AT KEY WEST.

Col. de Cortijo, Weyler's Brother-in-law, on Board with Mail for Blanco, Arms, and Stores.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 3.—The Spanish mail steamer Argonauta, Capt. Lage, was convoyed into Key West Harbor by the United States cruiser Marblehead this afternoon.

She was captured off Cienfuegos on Friday, after a lively interchange of shots by the cruiser Marblehead, the gunboat Nashville, the auxiliary cruiser Eagle of the mosquito fleet, and two Spanish torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer.

It appears that Col. Vicente de Cortijo of the Third Spanish Cavalry, who, with nineteen other army officers, was taken on the prize, is a brother-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. Valeriano Weyler. Col. de Cortijo denies this, but it is learned from good sources that he sustains this relationship to the former Governor General of Cuba. His captors are greatly elated.

Col. de Cortijo and the other officers were transferred to the Guido and the privates to the Ambrosio Bolivar, two other trophies of the first week of the war that are still lying in the harbor.

The Argonauta herself is no mean prize, being of a thousand tons burden, but the value of the capture lies mainly in the prisoners of war and the mail matter going to Gen. Blanco. Her cargo is general merchandise, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition intended for the Spanish troops in Cuba.

MEN SHOT ON SAMPSON'S FLEET.

Man Wounded on the New York and Another on the Cincinnati.

KEY WEST, May 3.—Two unfortunate accidents have occurred on the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet during the last few days. While the flagship New York was lying at Matanzas a Sergeant of marines dropped his pistol, which exploded, the bullet striking William Taylor, first-class apprentice, and passing through his stomach and lungs. Taylor's condition is serious, but he has a chance of recovery.

This morning, while the crew of the cruiser Cincinnati were drilling in the harbor, a ball cartridge got mixed with blank cartridges, and J. Scomax, gunner's mate, was shot through the jaw.

CASTINE DARES THE SPANIARDS.

Her Steam Cutter Takes Soundings Under the Guns at Cabanas.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 3.—The Castine has proved her prowess, as well as the more redoubtable ships of the squadron. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning she went in to Cabanas and anchored only about a mile from the fortifications, which are a sort of composite of fort and blockhouses. Then she sent her steam cutter in about half a mile, until it was within a thousand yards of the fort.

There the cutter made soundings and observations for half an hour or more, after which she returned to the ship unmolested. A number of persons were clearly observed about the fort. They watched the operations with apparent interest, but offered no hostile sign.

Fishing Schooner Captured.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 3.—The United States gunboat Castine, Commander R. M. Berry, brought in this morning a small prize, the two-masted fishing schoooner Antonio y Paco, having on board a cargo of fish. The Paco was captured off Mariel yesterday while bound for Havana. Only one blank shot was necessary to cause the little captive to heave to, and she was towed in here.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—M. Forrester, William Gamble, E. Hollingsworth, E. G. Hudson, England.

HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins, Boston; M. Kaltinbach, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. A. Van Lingren, ex-Austrian Minister to Germany.

HOFFMAN—L. Ott, Germany; Congressman George N. Southwick, Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

GILSEY—John B. Riley, ex-United States Consul to Ottawa, Plattsburg, N. Y.

NORMANDIE—Col. C. E. White, London.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dwight L. Moody, Northfield, Mass.; F. C. Bragg, Jr., United States Army; Lawrence Richardson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; J. W. Rountree, York, England.

ASTOR—L. H. Lamotte, London; W. J. Newcomb, H. H. Berstrom, George Armstrong, Puerto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Snyder, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.
Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Joel, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. C. Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bernadi, W. C., Pittsburg, Penn.; cloaks, furnishing goods, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Lennon, millinery; Miss C. Grady, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. McClellan, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Mitton, domestics and dress goods; I. Tulman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Cook, Salmond & Cowden, Altoona, Penn.; E. L. Cowden, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Dagne Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dagne, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear, millinery and ribbons, notions and jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. M. Gallahue, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Everett House.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Bigley, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. G. Rogers, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Prohl & Shire, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Shire, millinery; 652 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Burkett, silks; 104 Worth Street.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks and furs; Miss R. Garrett, notions; Miss M. Johnson, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Goldstein, A., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; A. Goldstein, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Goldenburg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Laidy, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, woolens, cloaks, and suits, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Greenwalt Company, The, Cumberland, Md.; J. J. Gardner, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hargadine, McKittrick, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.
Hirsch, Frank, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Graham, gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; E. Henderson, dress goods; Stuart House.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Adams, house furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hunter, O. H., & Son, Warren, Penn.; H. F. Hunter, notions; Hotel Albert.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, carpets and cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Leubham, carpets; Mr. Bennett, Japanese goods; 8 Greene Street.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; I. E. Zerbe, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Kritzman, J., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; W. Kritzman, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.
Long, Jonas, & Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Long, dry goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, notions and furnishing goods; Continental Hotel.
Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Schwartz, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing and woolens; Hotel Cadillac.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Lautenslager, corsets; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, linens and white goods; Hotel Vendome.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dress goods and carpets; H. J. Donnelly, ribbons and laces; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Stephens, E. R., Troy, N. Y.; shirts; Sinclair House.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. B. Ryder, notions, laces, millinery, and ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, dress trimmings; W. Hepburn, ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.
Seelig, Bruen, & Co., Helena, Ark.; B. Seelig, gloves; 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.
Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. M. Lewis; carpets; 338 Broadway.
Ullman, William, & Son, Selma, Ala.; E. Ullman, white goods, notions, and jewelry, [illegible] Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
White, R. H. Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. [illegible]son, kid gloves; C. F. Bacon, carpets and [illegible]; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; [illegible] Cassell, silks; Broadway and Tenth Street; Gilsey House.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. [illegible], notions, furnishing goods, and ribbons; [illegible] White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

PATRIOTIC TALK IN HOUSE

Democrats Indulge in Lively Debate Over Party Action on Revenue Bill.

LEWIS ATTACKS CUMMINGS

Comments Sarcastically on His Voting with the Republicans—Mr. Cummings Justifies His Course.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Spirited speechmaking characterized the proceedings of the House to-day. The day promised to be uneventful from the start, but the members were thrown suddenly into a very lively debate during the discussion of private bills.

In his prayer to-day the Chaplain gave thanks for the victory won by the American fleet, and prayed that it might be the means of leading to an early end of the war, that peace might bring a wider prevalence of a broader and more Christian civilization.

After taking up several private and unimportant bills, a storm was precipitated in the House by Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Washington,) who addressed the House, cautioning it against freely removing disabilities from those who participated in the civil war, and proceeding, spoke generally in denunciation of men and corporations who would seize upon the existence of war as an opportunity to form trusts and use the extremity of the Government to secure improper profits. Mr. Lewis cautioned the House against yielding too readily to the cry of patriotism as justification for the passage of so-called emergency measures. He declared patriotism was being used where reason did not exist to force unmeritorious propositions through the House. He referred to members who "spoke magnificently and voted unhappily," and begged the House not to forget to look always to the fundamental principles and justice underlying every proposition.

Tackled Mr. Cummings.

During his speech Mr. Lewis referred to a statement from Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) in speaking of his attitude on the revenue measure, that now was a time to place country above party, and, continuing, intimated that Mr. Cummings was ready to put country above the Democratic Party, but not above the Republican Party. This, with the insinuation that the emergency measures had proved less patriotic in nature than beneficial to trusts, corporations, and monopolists, brought a reply from the New York member.

Mr. Cummings, replying, declared with much force that he was in the time of the country's need, and at all times, an American and a Democrat. "I admire," added the New York member good-humoredly, "the gentleman from Washington. His raiment is spotless, his hirsute adornments are exquisite—all in delightful accord with the finish and brilliance of his intellect." Proceeding, he declared it was the duty of members, intent upon asserting that their Government's agents were corrupt in administration, first to produce their evidence, lay it before the House, and not rush to an indulgence in bald assertion without substance of basis. Slander of the Government, either by direct assertion or insinuation, was too serious an occupation to be entered upon lightly. Speaking of his support of the revenue measure embodying the bond provision, Mr. Cummings said it were better to authorize the President to issue the bonds in the nature of a popular loan than to deny the express authority, and embarrass the country in a war emergency with a bond issue probably unavoidable and subject to the absolute dictation of a syndicate later on. If the bond issue by a Democratic Administration, made necessary in time of profound peace, had resulted in a loss of $8,000,000, it was a lesson and a mandate now to guard against probably a greater loss and a greater ground for scandal than that resulting from the Cleveland bond issue.

Mr. Cummings's reference to the last Administration as Democratic brought a storm of protests from Democratic members, and Mr. Cummings plowed through the storm to cry that Mr. Cleveland had been thrice nominated by Democratic National Conventions, by delegates with their eyes open to the fact that their candidate bore a gold badge. Turning to the Democrats, Mr. Cummings defied them to deny his statement, and charged them with ramming Cleveland down the throats of New Yorkers over their vigorous protests. Returning to his reply to Mr. Lewis, the New Yorker eloquently supported his vote for the War Revenue bill, and in closing declared that Democracy had been always and was patriotism, and his vote was in accord with the underlying principle of his party. He was frequently applauded, and a storm of applause swept over the House when he concluded.

Mr. Lewis on Coal Operators.

Mr. Lewis, replying, disavowed any purpose to reflect seriously upon the patriotic motives of the New York member, saying that his reference to him was merely incidental, and his chief criticism had been directed at those coal operators and other monopolists who the press had declared had used already and expected to use the war emergency as a source of unholy profit at the cost of their country in the time of its distress. Mr. Lewis related the charge that the Coal Trust had sold for $2 per ton coal to be conveyed by English ships to the Spanish, while Commodore Schley had been compelled to pay the same trust $3 a ton for similar coal.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) made quite a vicious attack upon ex-President Cleveland, and denied that the latter was a Democrat. Speaking of Mr. Cummings's speech, Mr. Clark said it was the most outrageous that had been made on the floor of the House. He characterized the votes of Mr. Cummings and other Democrats who voted for the bond bill as unpardonable. He said that they should be read out of the party. He said Mr. Cleveland was nominated because the Democrats thought he was the only man who could be elected. Addressing the Republican side, he said that they talked of the war as a Republican war. This he denied. "We took you by the scruff of the neck and dragged you into it," he said. "It's our war." The Democrats had a right to claim the war, together with the Populists and Silver Republicans, who are with the Democrats in almost everything. Mr. Clark made a patriotic reference to Commodore Dewey.

Mr. Cummings, responding to Mr. Clark, said he reciprocated fully all the "kind" things said concerning him by the gentleman from Missouri. Continuing, he briefly pointed out in a pointed anecdote that the Missourian was himself responsible for Missouri having advocated the last nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.,) said he was one of the six Democrats whom the Missouri member had assumed to read out of the Democratic Party. The Revenue bill was in some particulars not strictly in line with Democratic principles, but he had voted for it as an emergency measure, necessary in this critical period, and he had supported it just as the member from Missouri and all Democrats had supported the fifty-million-dollar defense bill, which was not technically Democratic, just as Democrats had supported since war had seemed imminent, and at length had existed, measures purely emergency in nature that were not, when strictly dissected, Democratic in all particulars. Mr. Fitzgerald said he had voted as he thought the need of the country dictated.

Democrats Defend their Acts.

Mr. McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) one of the six members of his party who supported the Revenue bill, declared himself never more satisfied with a vote than he was with the one cast in support of the bill, the immediate passage of which he considered the country's need demanded. He denied the right of any man who admitted himself to be a Democrat exactly in accord with the Populists, to question his Democracy.

Mr. Cochrane (Dem., Mo.,) thought in the exuberance of the discussion of members' patriotism, the merits of the Revenue bill had been forgotten, and proceeded to discuss the bill which had passed the House. He denied that any necessity for a bond issue would exist. He said the war could be prosecuted for $800,000,000 per year, and he believed the American forces could crush Spain before the bonds could be sold and issued, if a vigorous direction of the war should be inaugurated. He arraigned as inexcusable the haste with which the Republicans forced a bond proposition, and their failure to postpone it until a real necessity appeared.

When Mr. Cochrane concluded, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) was recognized. He regretted, he said, the speeches of the afternoon as likely to be misconstrued. There [illegible] a tendency, if not an effort, to [illegible] the Democratic ranks. The record showed that upon all votes up to the last upon the Revenue bill all Democrats had voted together, and when the final vote, trying to all, came, but five or six Democrats, accustomed to stand together, had regretfully but conscientiously voted for the bill and against other Democrats.

The House passed the Senate bill, with an amendment for the sale of public lands in Missouri, and voted to insist upon its amendments to the bill providing for the organization of a naval battalion in the District of Columbia and agree to a conference. The Speaker named Messrs. Hilborn, Foss, and Meyer as House conferrees.

Proceeding with private bills, the House disposed of a number of pension measures, and then took up an act to pay the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works a claim for $69,550 damages for losses incurred by the claimant by reason of Governmental delay in preparing the battleship Texas for reception of machinery furnished by the claimants.

At the night session twenty-two pension bills and a number of acts correcting military records and removing charges of desertion standing against soldiers were passed.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Interesting Session of the Senate Finance Committee to Discuss the Bond Issue and Tax Provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Senate Committee on Finance resumed its sitting at 10:30 to-day, hearing Secretary Gage on the necessity for including in the War Revenue bill authority for the issuance of bonds. The Secretary supplied the committee all the information in his possession as to the cost of the war up to date, and also the best estimates obtainable of future expenses.

Secretary Gage told the committee that the best estimates obtainable indicate that for the next two months the war will increase the Governmental expenditure about $50,000,000. By that time the entire amount in the Treasury, with the exception of the gold reserve, would be exhausted and $30,000,000 of the reserve also taken. Mr. Gage also stated it to be his opinion that the revenues would decrease on account of the war. In view of these facts he considered some authorization for the issue of bonds necessary. He said no estimate had been made of the cost of the war for a year hence, as no one could say how long it would continue.

Secretary Gage told the committee that he had not been furnished any very accurate estimates of the cost of the war by the War and Navy Departments, and the committee then decided to summon the heads of those departments for the purpose of getting their ideas. The Democratic members of the committee are insisting upon very careful consideration of each paragraph of the bill, saying that full explanation of each provision in committee will save time in the Senate. Many minor changes are suggested, many of them dealing with phraseology and others affecting rates. There is an effort to secure a perfect agreement on the part of all members of the committee to the tax features of the bill before reporting to the Senate, and the indications now are that they will be successful in this respect. The Republicans say they do not intend to agree to a reduction of the amount of bonds to be provided for.

Secretary Alger told the Finance Committee that he thought $150,000,000 would be sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenses of the War Department for the next year occasioned by the Spanish war. Secretary Long said he had not the data upon which to furnish the committee estimates for his department, but that he would send a communication covering the points.

When the Finance Committee adjourned to-night there was no certainty when the work on the War Revenue bill would be concluded. The Democrats had not offered any of their propositions, and the bond question had not been taken up with a view to disposing of it.

There was a suggestion to-day favorable to removing the entire tax on beer, but the suggestion was not followed up sufficiently to indicate its probable fate. The only two points of importance which are regarded as settled are that the tonnage tax will go out and that the tobacco tax provision will be so modified as to exempt stock on hand. Secretary Gage stated while giving his testimony to-day that he had made no arrangements with New York banks looking to the sale of the proposed bonds or to securing their assistance in making a popular loan.

The understanding that Congress would eliminate the tonnage tax from the War Tariff bill gives much satisfaction to the embassies and legations, particularly those of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The Ambassadors from all these countries have received instructions to urge the extreme severity of this tonnage tax upon British, French, and German commerce coming to American ports. It was stated by one diplomat that in the case of the big ship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse the tonnage tax would amount to $17,500 per year, as against $2,500 at present. It was remarked in this connection that it was rather strange to ask foreign Governments to adopt neutrality decrees, and at the same time ask them to share in paying the cost of the war.

MILLIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Conference of House and Senate Has Agreed Upon the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Fortifications Appropriation bill has been agreed to in conference, carrying a total of $9,377,494. The Senate recedes from all its new legislation put in the bill, and the House recedes from disagreement to the Senate increases. The bill carries $4,001,077 less than the official estimates, $139,647 less than the last fortifications act, and $5,232,582 more than as passed by the House.

All the Senate amendments are agreed to, except the following, which were rejected: Placing expenditures authorized by the bill under the supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications; limiting the price of steel forgings to 21 cents, instead of 23 cents; authorizing the setting apart of $150,000 for powders out of the amount for powders and projectiles for reserve supply; allowing $22,000 to purchase the patent of Gregory Gordon for a gas check for breech loading guns, and relating to the compensation of army officers for use of articles invented and patented by them.

As agreed on, the bill, among other provisions, carries $3,000,000 for construction of gun and mortar batteries, $150,000 for the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, needful casemates, cable galleries, &c., to render it possible to operate submarine mines; for finishing and assembling coast defense guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibre, and one type of sixteen-inch gun at the army gun factory, $311,500; for steel breech-loading mortars of twelve-inch calibre, $1,187,680; powders and projectiles for a reserve supply for fortifications, $956,618.

It also includes $551,000 for carriages for twelve-inch coast defense mortars, $545,725 for rapid-fire guns, $24,000 for armor plates and deck plates for projectile tests, and $100,000 for the use of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

THE DEMANDS OF OUR NAVY.

Secretary Long Estimates that More Than Eighteen Millions Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress, to be included in the Urgent Deficiency bill, estimates of appropriations required by the Navy Department to complete the service of the current fiscal year and the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, amounting to $18,470,000. This is in addition to the $34,019,998 asked for last week by the Secretary of War. The items specified are as follows:

Coast signal system, &c., $75,000; equipment of vessels, including coal, &c., $1,000,000; steam machinery, labor, and material for repairing vessels, &c., $1,245,000; construction and repair of vessels, &c., $1,500,000; ordnance and ordnance stores, &c., $400,000; for purchase of contingent stores, transportation of supplies, &c., for 1898, $150,000; same for 1899, $200,000; provisions, labor, pay offices, &c., for 1898, $1,000,000; same for 1899, $3,000,000.

For keeping vessels attached to Asiatic Squadron provisioned and supplied with coal, ammunition, and stores, the transportation of which, the Secretary says, will probably necessitate at least the charter, and possibly purchase, of a number of suitable vessels, also to increase the number of small craft attached to the various squadrons, or to replace such as may be disabled, and to meet contingencies that cannot be foreseen, $10,000,000; total, $18,470,000. This estimate will be sent to Congress at once.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New York offices: Junius, Charles F. Barrett; Lakewood, Ralph N. Maxson; Levant, Carl H. McCusker; Stephentown Centre, Ezra S. Newton.

THE MINES IN THE HARBOR

Complaint that the Navy Department Regulations Are Disregarded by Captains.

A SURF BOAT RUN DOWN

Four Mines Torn from Connections by Vessels—Police Launch in Sound Warned Off by a Shot—Sixth District Patrol Fleet.

The harbor regulations that have been issued by the Navy Department since the laying of mines began in the harbor continue to be disregarded by many of the tugboat and coastwise steamer Captains. Lieut. Robert McGregor of the Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the mine fields at Sandy Hook, yesterday complained to Major Adams, at the Army Building, that at 12:45 P. M. May 1 a three-masted schooner, in tow of the tug Wallace B. Flint, ran into a small junction box surfboat, containing a number of workmen engaged in the mine fields. The men in the small boat were all thrown into the water, and several narrowly escaped drowning. All the tools in the boat were lost. Lieut. McGregor also charged that on May 2 a Morgan Line steamer came into port through the Swash Channel, and that an unknown tug, towing two coal barges, also entered through the Swash Channel. The communication was referred to Secretary Nash of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, who has promised to investigate the charges. Mr. Nash, when seen about the matter, said:

"I believe that all the pilots are seeking to co-operate with the authorities in carrying out the mine regulations. We received the orders by telephone a week ago Saturday, and since that time no pilot has taken a boat through the Swash Channel. Three pilots who were at sea when the order was issued and who were consequently ignorant of the matter brought their vessels into port through the channel. I want to say that every pilot who violates the regulations will be punished by suspension.

"I find that at the time Lieut. McGregor claims a three-masted schooner collided with one of the engineers' small boats the Navarina and the Earl of Aberdeen passed up the harbor through the proscribed channel. This charge shall be investigated, but as to the Morgan Line we are not responsible, as they do not employ pilots."

An Order by the Pilot Board.

The following order has been issued by the Board of Pilot Commissioners under date of May 3:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that during the constriction of the channels in the Lower Bay of New York, caused by the planting of explosives by the United States authorities, the departure of vessels should be so timed that they will have the flood tide during their passage from the Narrows to the bar. When two vessels meet at the narrow part of the channel, the one moving in the same direction as the current shall have the right of way."

Secretary Nash, discussing this matter, said there seemed to be a prevalent opinion that pilots are opposed to the harbor regulations. This, he said, was caused by the fact that the public, including the Engineer Corps, seemed to think that every boat that went in or out employed a pilot. There may have been other violations of the regulations, he said, but he contended that they were committed by others than pilots. Thus far the Engineers have reported that four mines have been torn from their connections by vessels in command of reckless navigators.

The Engineer Corps feel that there is a disposition on the part of navigators to hold in too light a regard the risks that are to be run in crossing the mine fields. The mines may be torn loose from their anchorage, yet not explode, but if by any chance they are struck too heavy a blow they are liable to explode in spite of all precautions to render them inoperative unless exploded by the electric firing batteries.

A large force of men is still engaged in planting submarine mines in the Sound. They are being distributed for miles on each side of the forts, and the men are working fifteen hours every day. Because of the heavy navigation the work is progressing slowly.

The following notice to mariners has been issued:

DANGER!!

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The eastern entrance to New York Harbor, in the vicinity of Fort Schuyler and Willets Point, at the western end of Long Island Sound, is defended by submarine mines.

A safe channel through the mines is marked by white buoys.

To avoid serious danger in these waters, use this channel.

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
Willets Point, N. Y.
May 2, 1898.

Many officers high in naval circles deplore the fact that Commander Field has not a sufficient number of boats to properly patrol the harbor. Commander Field said yesterday that he has as yet received no word from the department as to what vessels are going to be assigned to him for duty in the harbor.

To Form a Patrol Fleet.

It was learned, however, that the following vessels will be secured forthwith to constitute the mosquito fleet to patrol the Sixth District, which includes New York Harbor:

Torpedo Vessels.—Confidence, owned by H. Reval, Charleston, S. C., tonnage 85, length 96 feet, speed 12½ knots, price $20,000; Bristol, J. J. Cummings, Savannah, Ga., tonnage 144, length 106 feet, speed 12 knots, price $25,000; John Harlin, S. L. Pregnall, Charleston, tonnage 80, length 103 feet, speed 12 knots, price $18,000; Three Friends, N. B. Braward, tonnage 157, length 112 feet, speed 14 knots, price, $48,000.

Patrol Boats.—S. L. Pregnall, Charleston, tonnage, 88; length, 100 feet; speed, 10 knots; price, $10,000. Cecelia, R. H. Lockwood, Charleston; tonnage, 98; length, 100 feet; speed, 12 knots; price, $25,000. Hercules, M. Beval, Charleston; tonnage, 70; length, 85 feet; speed, 10 knots; price, $15,000. Regis, owned by a Savannah firm; tonnage, 91; length, 100 feet; speed, 12 knots; price, $35,000. Cynthia, Propellor Towboat Company, Savannah; tonnage, 106; length, 103 feet; speed, 12 knots; price, $35,000. William P. McCauley, Propellor Towboat Company; tonnage, 149; length, 102 feet; speed, 12 knots; price, $45,000.

Major Charles A. Woodward, United States Army, who has been stationed in Savannah, Ga., on the Carter court-martial, has been appointed to succeed Major Wells Willard as Depot Commissary at the Army Building. Major Willard has been made Chief Commissary of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island.

Two 15-inch guns, each weighing about twenty-five tons, were shipped from Willets Point yesterday afternoon to Fort Trumbull.

A detail of naval militiamen is on duty along the villages on the Sound coast in the vicinity of Sand's Point, Little Neck, and Willets Point. It became known yesterday that a police launch containing members of the New York force on Monday endeavored to run within a line of buoys established in the channel and refused to stop until a patrol boat with members of the Naval Militia aboard it fired a shot across the bow of the police launch. The course of the police launch was then changed. The police held that they had authority to go where they pleased. The militiamen responded that they were obeying orders.

Hospital Corps Permits.

The work of recruiting for the hospital corps of the army goes merrily on at the Army Building. Nearly 100 men have already been enlisted for the service, and Assistant Surgeon Gorgas will continue the work until ordered to stop by the War Department.

Gen. Wesley Merritt and his two aids, Gens. Hale and Mott, who were suddenly summoned to Washington on Monday, returned to Governors Island yesterday.

Lieut. Hale, when seen yesterday, insisted that the visit was without unusual significance. Gen. Merritt and his staff called on Secretary of War Alger and President McKinley, and the rumor was current in army circles here yesterday that Gen. Merritt is being considered for the command of the land forces that will probably be sent to the Philippine Islands.

To Welcome Gen. Woodford.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn and U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, held a meeting last night for the purpose of making arrangements to welcome Gen. Woodford, former Minister to Spain, when he arrives on La Touraine, which is due on Saturday. The steamer will be met down the bay, and Gen. Woodford will be escorted to the Union League's clubhouse, where a reception will be held in his honor.

FLYING SQUADRON AT WORK.

All the Ships of Schley's Fleet Acquitted Themselves Most Creditably at Target Practice.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 3.—The interest and enthusiasm over the victory of Commodore Dewey continued this morning, and it may have been because of this feeling among the men of the Flying Squadron that the warships while at gun practice to-day showed phenomenal skill in hitting the small bobbing targets. The thirteen-inch guns of the Massachusetts and the twelve-inch guns on the Texas swung around at all sorts of remarkable angles and placed shot in and around their targets, while the smaller guns did equally good work. The eight eight-inch guns of the Brooklyn proved veritable destroyers, as the turrets swung quickly to given points, and the five-inch rapid-fire and six-pounders put shot after shot in the small target.

A noteworthy feature of the shooting was that every man at the guns acted as sighting gunner, and this in no way deteriorated from the splendid marksmanship. The revenue cutter Manning, recently converted, passed out this morning on her way to Key West. The gunboat Bancroft, which it was announced yesterday had gone to the blockading fleet at Key West, is at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

ROOSEVELT TO RETIRE FRIDAY.

He Praises Secretary Long, and Says Their Relations Have Been Most Pleasant—Successor Unknown.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Theodore Roosevelt announced to-day that he would retire finally from the Navy Department on Friday. His resignation as Assistant Secretary has been in the hands of the President for more than a week, but in response to the earnest request of Secretary Long, Mr. Roosevelt has delayed his departure, although he has been impatient to get away at the earliest possible moment, in order to assist in the recruiting of the regiment of mounted riflemen, of which he is to be Lieutenant Colonel. Speaking of his coming withdrawal from the department, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I can honestly say that I never left any place with more regret. My term of service with Secretary Long has not been marred by the slightest friction, and it is a period of which I shall always cherish most pleasant memories. In Mr. Long I have found nothing but absolute high-mindedness, absolute disinterestedness, and absolute devotion to duty. And these are qualities," added Mr. Roosevelt, with a smile, "that are not always found in public officials."

Mr. Roosevelt probably will remain in the city a day or two after he leaves the department. Then he will go West to join Dr. Leonard Wood, and assist in the formation of the regiment, which they hope will be one of the first bodies of troops to land in Cuba.

While it is understood that ex-Congressman Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts has been selected as Mr. Roosevelt's successor, no definite announcement to that effect has been made, and the retiring Assistant Secretary said to-day that he did not know who would occupy his place.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD.

The Vigilancia Chartered as a Hospital Ship—Capt. Rodgers May Be Detached for Active Duty.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia was yesterday chartered by the Government for use as a floating hospital to accompany the army of invasion to Cuba. The Vigilancia is a comparatively new vessel, having been built in 1890 at Chester, Penn. She is 320 feet long, 45 feet beam, 27 feet deep, and has a gross tonnage of 4,115. She is now lying in the Erie Basin, where a complete hospital equipment will be installed aboard her. Major G. H. Forney, Surgeon in the army, now at West Point, and who was formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, has been directed to make an investigation and report what is necessary to fully equip the vessel for her work.

In addition to serving the purposes of a hospital ship the Vigilancia will serve as a supply depot from which requisitions for medicines for use of the troops in the field will be filled. She will also carry a large quantity of ice.

Lieut. Commander Patch and Chief Engineer Dixon of the Auxiliary Cruiser Board yesterday afternoon inspected the steamship Philadelphia of the Red D Line. In the event of her purchase, she will be used either as a distiller or refrigerating vessel. The Philadelphia is an iron vessel, built by the Cramps, in Philadelphia, in 1885. She is 300 feet long, 35 feet in beam, and 20 feet deep, with a tonnage of 2,526. She is fitted with two-cylinder compound engines, and is considered speedy for a vessel of her class.

It is reported that in the event of the detachment of Capt. Frederick Rodgers, President of the board, Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley will be appointed President, and the board will continue the work of securing tugs and yachts for the mosquito fleet. Just at present there is an urgent need for at least three vessels, to be used as refrigerator ships. The board is watching for such vessels as will be suitable for this service.

It is probable that President Rodgers will be detached from the board in a few days. Capt. Rodgers has long desired an appointment more in the line of active service, and it is reported that he is to command one of the large ships of the navy. When asked about the matter yesterday he said: "I do not know what my command will be, but I think my service on the auxiliary board is almost at an end."

SHIPS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Work Being Hurried on the Auxiliary Cruisers Yankee and Prairie—Other Vessels Nearly Ready.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, who was executive officer on the battleship Maine at the time that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor, visited Rear Admiral Bunce at the navy yard yesterday. He is to take charge of the Gloucester, formerly the yacht Corsair, as soon as that vessel reaches the yard. The Gloucester is now at the Quintard Iron Works, and will probably be taken to the yard to-day.

The mechanics and other workmen in the yard were instructed to hurry work on the auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Prairie. The Yankee is now at the coal dock, and the Prairie is further in the basin. Every effort is to be made to get the boats ready for sea by to-morrow, and the Yankee is expected to sail then. The Prairie is not so far advanced as the Yankee, and is not expected to leave the yard before Saturday.

The monitor Nahant has had her new wooden deck covering completed and now the two rapid fire guns that are to be carried on the vessel are being mounted. The monitor, Yankee, and Prairie are to join the coast defence fleet under Commodore Howell.

The Topeka is still at the foot of Main Street. She will be put in the dry dock at the end of the week to be thoroughly overhauled. After this her guns will be mounted and she will be turned over to her new commander, Lieut. Commander Cole.

The Resolute, formerly the Yorktown of the Old Dominion Line, is now at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be ready for her crew to-morrow. She is to be manned with a detail from the Naval Militia, and is expected to be ready for duty next week.

The auxiliary cruiser Badger, formerly the Ward Line Steamer Yumuri, which is also at the Morgan Iron Works, will be manned by the members of the New Jersey Naval Militia. The Badger will go to the anchorage off Tompkinsville to-day or to-morrow.

About fifty marines and bluejackets from Newport, R. I., arrived on the Fall River boat yesterday morning and were transferred to the receiving ship Vermont on the tug Narkeeta.

Owing to the scarcity of staff and line officers, four Examining Boards have been formed at the Commandant's office for the purpose of examining volunteers who desire positions as officers in the line and different corps. The chief officers of the four boards are Capt. Snow for the line, and Pay Inspector Wright, Medical Inspector Babin, and Passed Assistant Engineer Bird. The volunteers will be examined in building No. 6 at the Navy Yard to-day.

LIEUT. RIPLEY NO DESERTER.

He Left the Marblehead, It Is Claimed, on Account of Sickness.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Lieut. Charles S. Ripley of the navy, retired, is on his way from Springfield, Mass., to make his home here. He was in charge of the hydrographic office at Chicago for three years. Apropos of his coming here is made public a refutation of the recent stories involving his military honor and his alleged desertion from the Marblehead.

It was said that he had left the Marblehead at Tampa in disobedience of Capt. McCalla's orders. His friends say that he was on the sick list, at the time from overwork, and the excessive heat of the climate. He asked shore leave, and this was denied. Ripley disappeared, and he could not be found for ten days. Then he was found at Hartford, deranged, and unable to account for himself. He was taken to his mother's house in Springfield, pending the investigation of the Medical Board, which it was said would be followed by a court-martial. The outcome was his retirement on three-quarters pay, which his friends consider equal to a court-martial.

Lieut. Ripley was in continuous service since 1875, and his record had always been good. He passed through the Samoa cyclone in 1887, clinging to the rigging for ten hours.

The tug of war! Most of our suitings formerly made to order at $25.00. now $20.00 Trousers formerly $7.00 now $5.00.

Money back or a year's guarantee is the protection we give!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

A SIOUX COMMITS SUICIDE.

Samuel C. Chaska, an Educated Indian, Ends His Life—He Married Cora Belle Fellows.

NIOBRARA, Neb., May 3.—Samuel Campbell Chaska committed suicide to-day. Chaska was a full-blooded Sioux Indian. Ten years ago he was graduated with high honors at Carlisle, and shortly after became famous by marrying Cora Belle Fellows of Washington, D. C. Neither the beauty nor the wealth of his fashionable wife nor his learning acquired by years of study at Carlisle could eradicate the Sioux traits that generations had left in his blood.

In a few years he drifted back to the reservation and sunk to the level of a common blanket Indian again. His wife left him years ago.

Chaska was in jail at the time of his death, charged with stealing horses. This is the first instance in which a full-blooded Sioux ever committed suicide. By marriage the man was related to one of the most prominent families in the East.

CANADIAN SOCIETY PATRIOTIC.

Pass Resolutions Indorsing the President and Favoring Alliance with England.

The Canadian Society, at a meeting and smoker held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, passed a resolution indorsing President McKinley and pledging support to him. Dr. Wolford Nelson, the President, acted as Chairman, and said that the society was in thorough accord with the sentiments of the Americans. He thought that a resolution expressing their belief should be passed, and it was done unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton spoke on the resolutions, saying that he believed that the war meant more to Canadians than to the American people, for the reason that there is a possibility of the greatest alliance that has been formed since the creation of the world.

"Why," said he, "should we be estranged from England because we have simply moved across the sea? I think the chances are very good for an alliance, and to-night there is a feeling of good spirit between America and Great Britain."

POULTNEY BIGELOW IN TOWN.

The Author Just Returned from Europe Gives His Impression of Spain and the Spaniards.

Poultney Bigelow, the author, and son of John Bigelow, former United States Minister to France, arrived yesterday by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, after making a tour through the European Continent, including Spain. He put up at the Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street. He will write a description of his travels and experiences for the Harpers.

Mr. Bigelow seems to be favorably impressed with the Spaniards, especially the common people in the interior. They treated him and his party very well, he said, although he does not think they knew he was an American. They did not show any curiosity to know what his nationality was nor that of his friends.

Mr. Bigelow noticed an absence of jingoism in the country districts in Spain, and he thought that might be due to the ignorance of the people in the interior in regard to foreign affairs. They do not read any newspapers, and know very little of what is going on beyond the borders of their country. As for America, very many of then seem to imagine that it is some very distant island, where war is always going on, and is as chronic as the yellow fever in Havana and other Spanish-American countries.

The common people Mr. Bigelow regards as honest, well meaning, and brave, and excellent material for soldiers. The trouble lies with the officers and officials, who, he believes, have got their country into all its difficulties. He compared these somewhat to the Chinese officers and officials, whose inefficiency and corruption brought disaster to the Chinese Army, for the Chinese made excellent soldiers under Gen. Gordon, and fought very well.

It was in other parts of Europe, however, that Mr. Bigelow noticed among the people a great prejudice against America and Americans. This was especially the case in Germany. They seemed to think that the United States was reaching too far, and that after the expulsion of the Spanish from Cuba this country would try to drive away other European powers from their possessions on this side. He also noticed a great prejudice against the American people among most Spanish-Americans, instead of a friendly feeling that ought to exist for aid received in the shaking off of the Spanish yoke and in undertaking to establish a free republic in Cuba. This prejudice he could attribute only to the dislike of the Spanish-Latin element to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Bigelow will go to visit his father to-day, and will then go to Washington to tender his services to the Government. His brother, Capt. Bigelow, the author of a work on strategy, is in the Tenth United States Cavalry, and it is this regiment that he also wishes to join.

Leather Merchant White Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—George B. White, the former Boston leather merchant, who has been in custody in this city since the early part of April, charged with having defrauded banks in Boston and New York of nearly $200,000, was to-day discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. Requisitions for White made last week by the Massachusetts and New York authorities to Gov. Hastings were refused by the Governor, and the Court therefore decided that the accused could no longer be retained in custody.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

MURDERED HIS CHILDREN

Bramm Killed Two and Fatally Wounded a Third with a Hatchet.

THEN CUT HIS OWN THROAT

He Left a Note in Which He Gave Jealousy Over His Wife's Conduct with a Fireman as the Cause of His Crimes.

Jacob Bramm of 76 Morton Street killed two of his five children yesterday afternoon and fatally wounded a third with a hatchet. He then cut his own throat with a carving knife. The physicians say, he cannot possibly recover. He left a note, hastily scrawled in German on a big piece of yellow wrapping paper, in which he gave as the reason for his crimes that his wife had been untrue.

Bramm was forty-six years old. Under the rooms in which he and his family lived, he kept a small grocery, and was also employed as a paver by the Consolidated Gas Company. His wife was a good deal younger than he, and apparently not over thirty-five years old. She is rather an attractive-looking woman, with light complexion and light, wavy hair.

They lived happily until two or three months ago, when Bramm began to worry about the frequent visits the men of Engine Company No. 24, whose house is next to his store, made to his wife. They came to his store, ostensibly to buy sandwiches for luncheon, but he imagined that the neighborhood was gossipping about his wife's relations with them. She was in the store most of the time, while he was away working for the gas company.

Two weeks ago he complained of having rheumatism in his arm, and decided to give up his work and stay at home. Every day of these two weeks he spent hanging about the store. At night he was restless, so his wife said, and often got out of bed and walked the floor. She could not understand, she said, what troubled him.

He told her yesterday morning that he wanted to get out of the neighborhood, and she said she would go and look for rooms. He went for her friend, Mrs. Cornelia Doerscher of 444 West Thirty-first Street, to come and care for the children while she was out. Mrs. Doerscher came and staid in the Bramms' rooms all the morning. At noon Mrs. Bramm had not returned, and Mrs. Doerscher got dinner. After the meal Bramm said: "I'm sleepy. I guess I'll go up stairs and lie down, and take the children."

"Leave the baby downstairs," said Mrs. Doerscher. "I'll take care of him."

"No," he said gruffly. "I'll take 'em all."

Then he went upstairs with John, eight years old; Ella, five years, and Frank, a year and six months. The other children, Fred, twelve years old, and Mamie, ten years, were at school.

At 3 o'clock Mrs. Doerscher went to awaken the man. She knocked on the door, and there was no answer. She knocked again. Still there was no reply. She went down stairs to the store and sat there. Half an hour later Fred returned from school and she told him to go and awaken his father. The little boy knocked on the door of the bedroom again and again, and finally climbed out on the fire escape and looked into the room window.

A moment later he was back to Mrs. Doerscher. His face was deathly pale, and he was trembling with fear.

"Oh, Aunty," he cried, "I'm afraid there's something the matter."

Mrs. Doerscher ran up stairs, broke in the door, and saw Bramm lying in one of the rooms. The curtains were drawn. She took one hasty look, and hurried to the street. The first man she met was Fireman Smith.

"Mr. Smith!" she exclaimed. "There's something the matter up in the room, but I haven't got the nerve to find out. You go and see."

Smith found Bramm lying on the carpet, with his throat gashed almost from ear to ear. He was breathing faintly. On the first bed lay the eight-year-old boy, with his skull cut and crushed. He, too, was breathing. On a bed near the window lay the little girl, with the same marks of the hatchet on her forehead. Her hands were tightly clinched, her head was thrown back, and her mouth was open. She was dead. In a small room adjoining was a third bed, on which lay the baby. He was in almost the same position as his sister, and his skull was crushed in the same way, although he had apparently been struck only once, while his sister had been struck three times.

Bramm and his little son were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it is said neither can live more than a day or two.

Mrs. Bramm seemed to take the affair coolly while Coroner Bausch was questioning her. She answered his questions with the utmost unconcern. Then after a while a blank, frightened look came into her face, and she said, slowly and quietly: "Three children! Think of it! Three children! Is the third dead yet?"

THE McKEE A RECORD BREAKER.

New Torpedo Boat Made 27 or 28 Knots on a Trial Spin.

NORFOLK, Va., May 3.—Although no official information is obtainable, it is said by members of her crew that the little torpedo boat McKee is a record breaker. She left Baltimore yesterday to be brought to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will receive her finishing touches and the balance of her armament. Aboard her were the members of the official trial board, and also representatives of her builders, the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. She is a stanch little craft, and bore herself well in a heavy seaway on her flying trip down the Chesapeake. The faces of all aboard her wore satisfied expressions when she tied up at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The two former torpedo boats built by the Columbian people were not immediately successful. They were the Foote and Rodgers, and alterations were found to be necessary in the case of each. The McKee, however, made a different showing. Her bearings did not become overheated, and it is understood that twenty-seven and twenty-eight knots were gotten out of her easily.

Her acceptance will be a formality over which no time will be wasted at the present exciting stage of the war, and she will probably have been commissioned and on her way to Key West within a fortnight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, Second Artillery, will proceed at once to Tampa, Fla., and join his battery.

Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will report to the commanding General of troops in the field at Mobile, Ala.

Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the Nineteenth Infantry, at Mobile, Ala., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Myer, Virginia, for temporary duty at that post.

First Lieut. William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Arizona, to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Edward Everts, Assistant Surgeon, and will report in person to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, for duty with troops in the field.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Signal Officer, Department of the East, and will take station in New York City, and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer of the army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Guiteras will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report for duty to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place.

Second Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and will report by telegraph to Capt. Leonard Wood, for duty as Adjutant of the regiment of volunteers which Capt. Wood has been authorized to organize.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Calhoun will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report for duty to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place.

Second Lieut. James M. Williams, Seventh Artillery, is assigned to Battery F of that regiment.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel of a New York regiment of volunteers.

First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighteenth Infantry, is temporarily relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del., to enable him to give his entire time to the instruction of the National Guard of that State.

Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Mustering Officer for the State of Maryland, and First Lieut. Edwood Evans, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed in his stead.

The Board of Officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major John L. Clem, Quartermaster; Major Charles F. Robe, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. William W. McCammon, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon. The junior line officer will act as recorder.

Capt. James N. Allison, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to Major John L. Clem, Quartermaster, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and report to Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry, Mustering Officer, and relieve Capt. Wilhelm of the duties assigned him as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with Wyoming volunteers.

Leave of absence is granted First Lieut. John H. Wholley, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to enable him to accept commission of Colonel of the Washington regiment of infantry volunteers.

The resignation of First Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 30, 1898.

Major William F. Spurgin, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering in the United States service of New York volunteer troops at Hempstead, L. I., and will proceed to that point without delay.

Capt. John C. F. Tillson, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. He is detailed for recruiting duty, and will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and take charge of the rendezvous in that city.

The retirement from active service of Major William Arthur, Paymaster, upon his own application, after thirty years' service is announced.

First Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Corps of Engineers, is temporarily relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, and report to Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, Commanding Department of the East, for duty as engineer officer on his staff.

Capt. Sebree Smith, Third Artillery, recently promoted, will proceed to join his battery.

Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as mustering officer for the South Carolina Volunteers at Charleston in the place of Second Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Tenth Infantry, hereby relieved as mustering officer. Lieut. Stokes will act as Assistant Quartermaster and as Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. Carlos C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster in connection with the mustering into the United States service of Illinois volunteers at Springfield, Ill., vice First Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, Seventh Infantry, hereby relieved of his detail for that duty. Lieut. Ballou will proceed to Springfield and report to Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, mustering officer at that place.

First Lieut. William P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as Acting Assisting Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Alabama volunteers at Mobile, Ala., to relieve First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, of those duties.

Capt. Stephen C. Mills, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as mustering officer for the Georgia volunteers at Atlanta, Ga., vice Capt. Frederic A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry, hereby relieved, and First Lieut. George W. Kirkman, Eighth Infantry, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the Georgia volunteers at the same place, vice First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry, hereby relieved. Capt. Mills and Lieut. Kirkman will proceed to Atlanta without delay.

First Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed without delay to Burlington, Vt., and report to Major Stephen P. Jocelyn, Nineteenth Infantry, mustering officer, and relieve him of the duties of Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with Vermont volunteers.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sheppard, retired, is ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard May 9.

Lieut. Horace P. McIntosh, retired, is ordered to the Hydrographic Office May 9.

Lieut. W. Doty, retired, is ordered to the Naval Station at Key West May 9.

Passed Assistant Paymaster P. V. Mohun is detached from the Naval Station at Key West and ordered to continue his duties at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Paymaster G. H. Read, retired, is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard immediately.

Paymaster Joseph Foster is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Station at Key West May 10.

Lieut. J. H. Shipley is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered immediately to the Naval Station at Key West.

Chief Engineer E. T. Warburton is appointed Chief Engineer with the relative rank of Lieutenant from May 20.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Stuart is ordered to the Naval Station at Port Royal.

Acting Chaplain John B. Scott is ordered to the St. Paul immediately.

Acting Lieut. G. W. Mason is ordered to the Prairie immediately.

P. Cook is appointed Passed Assistant Paymaster with the relative rank of Lieutenant, from April 30.

Charles J. Fallon is appointed Acting Paymaster Clerk with Acting Passed Assistant Paymaster Cook, from April 30.

H. T. Powell is appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, from April 30.

Acting Lieut. L. F. Smith is appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, from April 30.

D. Murdock is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, from April 30.

S. D. Greene is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, from April 30.

J. H. Barnard is appointed Acting Lieutenant, junior grade, from April 30.

William M. Goodrich is appointed Acting Ensign from April 30.

P. F. Coyle is appointed Acting Ensign from April 30.

William De W. Dimock is appointed Acting Ensign from April 30.

Charles L. Andrews is appointed Acting Ensign from April 30.

A. R. Frye is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Engineer from April 30.

S. R. Blount is appointed Acting Lieutenant from April 30.

F. B. Anderson is appointed Acting Lieutenant from April 30.

William D. Duncan is appointed Acting Lieutenant from April 30.

S. C. Heiskell is appointed Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon from April 30.

J. S. Chaffee is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon from May 2.

Harold A. Johnson is appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon from May 2.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung is detached from the naval station at Port Royal and ordered immediately to the Illinois.

Paymaster W. J. Thompson is ordered to the Illinois.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Danforth is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered immediately to the Illinois.

Chief Engineer A. B. Willetts is detached as Inspector of Steel at Hurlow May 5, and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Commander J. P. Merrell is detached from the War College and ordered to command the Illinois May 5.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles is ordered to command the Topeka immediately.

Lieut. Commander R. T. Jasper, when able to leave the hospital, is ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan's order of April 29, detaching him from the Badger and ordering him to the Prairie, is revoked.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Conant, at the New York Navy Yard, is instructed to return his orders for cancellation.

Chief Engineer R. G. Denig, at the New York Navy Yard, is instructed to return his orders for cancellation.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, retired, is ordered to Muerstow, Penn.

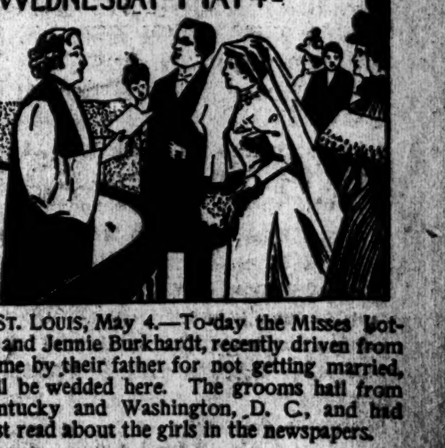
Pay Director Luther G. Billings, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard in the matter of coast signal defense.

Commander S. Belden, retired, is ordered to the Naval Station at Key West.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert is detached from the New York Navy Yard May 6 and ordered home to wait orders; to be retired May 7 under Section 1,444.

Commander B. S. Richards, retired, was retired under Section 1,453 on April 30.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, retired, is appointed Assistant Inspector of Machinery at East Orange, N. J.



ST. LOUIS, May 4.—To-day the Misses Lottie and Jennie Burkhardt, recently driven from home by their father for not getting married, will be wedded here. The grooms hail from Kentucky and Washington, D. C., and had first read about the girls in the newspapers.

Men's clothes to order or ready made.
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Prices in between the high and the low.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Beggar Student—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Crust of Society—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:20.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—1 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Master—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Koreans—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The King's Children—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Serenade—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO THE BITTER END.

We went to war with Spain to put a stop to her inhuman misrule in Cuba, to restore peace in the island, and to make its people independent. For those purposes we shall fight to the end. Spain has already changed the aim and object of her fighting. She drew the sword to protect her territory and defend her honor. The battle of Manila Bay convinces the whole world, Spain included, that she is not strong enough to hold out against us. We shall compel her to make peace on our terms, which will include the loss of her Asiatic and West Indian colonies and a large sacrifice of what she would call her honor. She now appears to be fighting not for territory or honor, but for her own ruin. At this moment she might make pretty favorable terms. If she would peaceably withdraw from Cuba we might restore the Philippines to her and arrange a war indemnity on the basis of Puerto Rico and a sufficient money payment. That would leave her her fleet, her richest colony, some part of her self-respect, and the approval of the world for a wise action. But she insists that she will fight to the bitter end, which is an end easily foreseen.

For our part there is nothing we so ardently desire as an opportunity to end the war quickly by engaging her main squadron. We don't want this war with Spain prolonged through the Summer, to disturb us in our business and other pursuits next Fall. Every American from the President down wants to end it this month if the thing is humanly possible. If SAMPSON can come upon their fleet with his battleships, monitors, and cruisers, the fighting of the war will be over in a day. After that Havana could be taken care of without much trouble and we could begin to think of other matters more agreeable than war.

If the talk in Madrid is not all pure Spanish bluster, the Cape Verde fleet, reinforced perhaps by the Pelayo, Alfonso XIII, and Vitoria, now at Cadiz, will [illegible] show itself within striking distance. The Madrid mob is pretty surely [illegible] our blood. Its influence upon the Government is already very great. It may at any moment become the determining factor. The criticisms of the bloody-minded WEYLER must drive the Ministry to action, for WEYLER, being an incredible monster of cruelty, is naturally the idol of the Madrid mob, just as BOULANGER, being a cheap and showy mountebank, captured the Paris mob. The peril of overthrow and revolution can be averted temporarily by energetic preparations for "one supreme effort" to crush our Cuban fleet. Martial law alone would be ineffective. The threatening elements, made up of the Weylerites, of the Conservative opposition, the Carlists, and the cutthroats at large of the Spanish populace, are somewhat too numerous and formidable to be overawed by such measures. The Government's only safety is in a spirited war policy.

That is just what we want. When we have met the Spanish fleet and have smashed it, as we fully intend and expect to do, then, of course, there will be a reign of terror in Madrid. The present Ministry cannot hope to weather the storm, and it will be only by wonderful good fortune that the throne itself can be preserved. The troubles in Madrid will not be particularly our affair. They will indeed justify our action, for a people that is incapable of governing itself is certainly unfit to govern colonies.

The chief point of interest in the Madrid situation at present is the pressure put upon the Ministry from all sides to prosecute the war with vigor. We have every reason to hope that the Ministry will adopt that rather than a timid and waiting policy, which would be vexatious and awkward for us.

A DOOMED NAVY.

If Spain sends all her available ships to Cuban waters to meet the United States fleet now there she should meet with a defeat as crushing as that administered to her Pacific squadron by Commodore DEWEY. This is apparent on the face of a simple comparison between the heavy fighting ships of the two fleets. Commentators on our naval force are in the habit of declaring that we have two battleships in West Indian waters. These commentators forget that in coastwise waters our monitors take rank as battleships. They are not suitable for distant service because they are slow and are not good sea-going vessels. Furthermore, they sit so low in the water that in a broad Atlantic seaway it might not be possible to work their guns to advantage. But in comparatively smooth water they are in effect second-class battleships. The Puritan, indeed, is first class, and many naval experts believe that she is the strongest fighting ship we possess.

Here are comparative tables of the best fighting ships of our blockading squadron and Spain's whole navy:

Spain.

BATTLESHIPS.

	Tons.	Main Battery. Guns.	Armor. Inches.
Pelayo	9,900	2 12.5-inch 2 11.0-inch 9 5.5-inch	17.7
Numancia	7,035	4 6.3-inch 8 5.5-inch 3 4.7-inch	5.6
Vitoria	7,000	6 6.2-inch 6 5.5-inch 6 4.7-inch	5.5

ARMORED CRUISERS.

	Tons.	Main Battery. Guns.	Armor. Inches.
Emp. Carlos V.	9,090	2 11.0-inch 8 5.5-inch 4 3.9-inch	9.8
Almirante Oquendo Vizcaya Infanta Maria Teresa	6,890	2 11.0-inch 10 5.5-inch	12.0 12.0
Cristobal Colon	6,840	2 9.8-inch 10 6.0-inch R. F. 6 4.7-inch R. F.	6.0
Alfonso XII	3,090	6 6.2-inch	None

TORPEDO GUN VESSEL.

	Tons.	Main Battery. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.
Destructor	386	1 3.5-inch 4 6-pounders	4

United States.

BATTLESHIPS.

	Tons.	Main Battery. Guns.	Armor. Inches.
Iowa	11,296	4 12-inch 8 8-inch 6 4-inch	14.0
Indiana	10,231	4 13-inch 8 8-inch 4 6-inch	18.0

MONITORS.

	Tons.	Main Battery. Guns.	Armor. Inches.
Puritan	6,060	4 12-inch 4 6-inch	14.0
Amphritrite Miantonomoh Terror	3,990	4 10-inch	11.5

ARMORED CRUISER.

	Tons.	Main Battery. Guns.	Armor. Inches.
New York	8,480	6 8-inch 12 4-inch	3.8 to 10

Now there need be no doubt in any mind that the Indiana completely outranks the Pelayo in both armament and armor. The Iowa and Puritan wholly outclass the Numancia and Vitoria and would surely destroy them. The other three monitors and the New York, with their 12 ten-inch and 6 eight-inch guns, would make a pretty equal match for the armored cruisers of Spain. The Spanish fleet contains also the fast and formidable torpedo-boat destroyers Furor, Terror, and Pluton, and six torpedo boats. To oppose these we have the Cincinnati, Wilmington, Helena, Nashville, and other gunboats, several converted yachts, and the torpedo boats Cushing, Ericsson, Foote, Winslow, Porter, and Dupont.

Ship for ship and gun for gun, our Cuban fleet outclasses the available fleet of the Spanish Navy. And it must be borne in mind that we have in reserve the first-class battleship Massachusetts of the same type as the Indiana, the second-class battleship Texas—a pretty match for the Emperador Carlos V.—and the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The best thing that could happen to us would be to have the Spanish Navy make a business call on our fleet in the Florida straits.

DROP THE TONNAGE TAX.

It is very much to be hoped that the provision of the new revenue bill for war purposes which revives the tonnage tax will be dropped.

The yield expected from the tax is altogether too small to repay the unfavorable effects it will undoubtedly produce. We have been collecting a small tonnage tax for the past dozen years, the revenue from which has been devoted by a continuous appropriation to the support of the Marine Hospital Service. It does not amount to much, being in the last fiscal year barely a half million dollars. Such as it was the tax was remitted to the vessels of those Governments that offered like exemption to the United States.

The Dingley revenue bill repeals this reciprocity provision and restores the tonnage tax substantially as it was prior to 1873, without exception in favor of any Government. Chairman DINGLEY estimated that this would yield an increased revenue of some $2,500,000 a year. He pleaded, in justification, the fact that already nine-tenths of the vessels in the ocean-carrying trade were foreign and that if the war lasted all of them would be. He declared that the proposed tax was precisely the same as is imposed by France and only slightly larger than that imposed by Great Britain, mainly for the purpose of meeting the expense of lighthouses and similar aids to maritime commerce. He held, indeed, that the tax was a just one, to which the Government was entitled under any conditions, and that in restoring it as it was before the last change in the law the Government was acting with entire propriety.

Whatever may be said of the theory of the tax or the propriety of the conduct of our Government in levying it, there is no doubt that it is a particularly vexatious tax for those who have to pay it and that it will inflict the most serious annoyance upon British vessels. In other words, it falls most heavily on the trade of the most friendly of the nations with which we deal—in fact, of practically the only friendly one among them. The duty imposed is 8 cents per ton on each entry, not exceeding 96 cents in a year on vessels from American or West Indian ports or Hawaii. The duty on vessels from any other foreign port is 20 cents per ton for each entry and not exceeding $2.40 per year. As this is the rate for the bulk of the vessels engaged in foreign commerce it will be seen that it must amount to a tax of $2,400 annually for each 1,000 tons, or $12,000 for a vessel of the moderate size of 5,000 tons. When we consider that there is no way for any Government to avoid this tax for its vessels by remitting a like tax on our own, it is not surprising that those affected by it are inclined to regard it as unnecessarily harsh. We sincerely trust that the tax will be dropped. It cannot possibly compensate us for the annoyance it will inflict upon a friendly people.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

We recur to the suggestion which we made yesterday that the Philippines should be transferred to Great Britain, if Great Britain desires to possess them. Of course, they are not yet ours to give, nor will they be until peace is made on the basis of the "uti possidetis." What is evident is that Spain cannot exercise by force any controlling influence upon their destiny. As we pointed out yesterday, the most conspicuous result of Commodore DEWEY's victory is that it annihilates the Spanish naval power throughout one whole hemisphere of this globe. Spain has lost the Philippines, and she has lost them forever. No intelligent Spaniard—and without doubt there are intelligent Spaniards—can cherish any hope that she will regain them. We might, of course, hold them as security for a war indemnity, and in that case Spain might cherish the hope of ransoming them.

But to this course the objections, as we view the matter, are insuperable. The issue of such an arrangement would be that the islands would either relapse to the condition of Spanish possessions, or that we should take them over and endeavor to administer them. But Spanish misgovernment has produced in the Philippines its natural effect. We cannot view the matter as a commercial transaction. It would be a crime against humanity to allow any territory whatever that had once been rescued from Spanish possession to relapse into it. And we could not in any event take the islands for ourselves, even if our political system provided any means for governing and administering them, which it notoriously does not. Continental Europe does not yet believe that the nation which it is accustomed to regard as actuated by the very quintessence of the modern industrial and utilitarian spirit can be carried into war by an impulse unselfish, generous, and humane. The skepticism of Europe would be justified if we showed a desire, as the result of a successful issue of the war, to make great territorial acquisitions. The "sine qua non" is that no territory taken from Spain shall be allowed to revert to Spain. We are not to be prevented from taking to ourselves such naval stations as, in the judgment of experts, we may need. Few naval experts doubt that Puerto Rico is coming to us in this way. It is quite possible that we may acquire in the same way the Balearic Islands, if that can be done without bringing us into the circle of merely "European" diplomacy, of which we have assiduously kept clear and should continue to keep clear. In the Philippines themselves we shall no doubt reserve such a naval station, with reference to that commercial expansion which is perhaps the most evident and inevitable of the consequences of the war in which we have engaged. But the actual annexation of the Philippines would be as inadmissible as the actual annexation of Cuba, the desire for which we have disclaimed, with a sincerity which every Continental European seems to doubt, but which no American doubts.

Since we can neither return the Philippines to Spain, keep them for ourselves, nor yet hand them over to their negroid aborigines and Malay inhabitants, we must dispose of them to some other power. If we were minded to dispose of them by auction there would be no lack of bidders. Japan would be one, Russia would be one, Germany would be one, France might be one. But not one of these bidders ought to be even considered as a possible owner of the Philippines. Every one of them desires the Philippines for its own exclusive purposes, and each one of them would exploit the islands, more or less in the Spanish manner, though doubtless with greater intelligence, for its own exclusive advantage, as exclusive of our own commercial interests as of those of any other nation. We are bound to consider the general claims of humanity and civilization, and we are bound also to consider the interests of the ten million inhabitants of the islands. There is no sort of doubt but that both these demands would be better answered by a transfer of the islands to British rule than by any other disposition of them it is possible to make. We know that Great Britain is committed to the policy of "the open door." She has been urging that policy in China, in our interest not less than in her own. What she holds she holds in trust for all mankind, and, so far as trade goes, on equal terms to all mankind. Moreover, considering the vast extent and the multifarious interests of her dominions, the justice of her rule is vindicated by its results, and the boast of her poet is justified:

> By the peace among our peoples let men know we fear the Lord.

It is quite possible that Great Britain would not take the Philippines from us as a gift. It is even possible that she does not want them at all, though a glance at the map, showing their relations to India and Burmah and China and Australia, makes that possibility look very slender. But it is certain that we could hand them over to her with a clear confidence that we had at once safeguarded our own interests and done the best of which the case admitted for the general welfare of mankind. Moreover, we may be sure that if Great Britain takes over the Philippines they will be "strongly held." In view of the attitude, both toward Great Britain and toward ourselves, of the Continental powers, that is a serious consideration. Upon the whole, it seems that we should not only be willing to dispose of the Philippines to Great Britain on lower terms than to any other power, but that she is the only power to which we can transfer them, and that if she declines to take them on reasonable terms we must even retain them for ourselves. It is really not to be thought of that we should hand them over to Russia, to Germany, to France, or to Japan. Not the least consideration to transferring them to Great Britain is the confirmation which such a transfer would give to the informal but none the less real alliance of the English-speaking peoples which is one of the great factors in the doings of the world in the closing years of the nineteenth century, and which is likely to be a still more conspicuous factor during the early years of the twentieth.

WEYLER AS A TYPE.

The saddest and most typical manifestation of the desperation of Spain is the increasing tendency of the Spanish people to invoke WEYLER as a savior. He is the Spanish "man on horseback," and he exhibits a consciousness of his position. The fact is attested by his own announcement last week of his willingness to save the situation. It is still more forcibly attested by the invocation of him this week as the hope of the Spanish Conservatives.

What is WEYLER? In the ordinary view of ordinary mankind he is a vulgar combination of butcher and thief. What MARTINEZ CAMPOS was too much of a gentleman and a Christian to undertake WEYLER was appointed to undertake, and he undertook it gladly. It was simply to pacify Cuba by exterminating the Cubans and devastating the island. The man never won a victory in his life, but he did show a complete willingness to starve the Cubans to death, and initiated measures looking to that end. Therefore he became loathsome to decent people all over the world, including decent Spaniards, who were induced by evidence of his behavior to put him out of office. Therefore he became the idol of the lowest and most Spanish kind of Spaniards.

But this is not the whole of it, nor perhaps the worst. WEYLER was eminently on the make. He diverted into his own pockets a large part of the money extracted by appeals to Spanish pride from Spanish taxpayers. Nothing was bought for the Spanish troops in Cuba that did not pay toll to him. And when he was withdrawn from his place, in obedience to the demands of civilization, he withdrew a huge fortune with him.

It is this corrupt tyrant, this combination of ALVA and BILL TWEED, that is still the idol of the Spanish jingoes. He is a typical Spanish Viceroy. Need there be any further justification for the demand that there shall be no more Spanish Viceroys?

Amid all the buffets of fate it ought to be a consolation to the Spanish people that their army and navy are, in the higher grades, fully manned. There may be some scarcity of privates and ordinary seamen, but, on the other hand, there is no lack of Generals and Admirals. We know that the Queen Regent took counsel the other day of twenty-seven Admirals, and it is said to be a fact that the Spanish Army Register bears the names of 280 Lieutenant Generals. How can the "Yankee pigs" stand up against such an array? They are so reduced that they had to send against the squadron at Manila a horde of persons "without discipline or instruction" and in command of them no more than an "Acting Rear Admiral," DEWEY by name, who was in truth but a common, groveling Commodore. How could they hope to succeed against such odds? The thing is absurd.

"Before war was declared, it was suddenly turned into a war to avenge the Maine. Has not this object been attained? We are reported to have killed or drowned 400 Spaniards. Two hundred and sixty-six men are reported to have perished in the Maine explosion; this leaves us with 134 dead Spaniards to our credit, which surely ought to satisfy us, unless another fight should put the balance on the other side. We do not know as yet whether this account is quite correct, because we have heard as yet no report of DEWEY's losses if he has had any. If he has, they will, of course, have to be deducted from our credit."

The above from The Evening Post does not strike us as dignified, or even as very bright. The war was not "turned into a war to avenge the Maine," though the destruction of the Maine was accepted in Congress as a very strong proof of the character of Spanish rule. But the sentiment that undoubtedly prevails among a large number of Americans, especially in the naval service, that the Maine is not wholly to be forgotten in our dealings with Spain does not seem to us an appropriate subject for inexpensive sneering. Nor can we see that contempt for this sentiment is proof of superiority in either humanity or intelligence. It would not be very harsh to say that such contempt is in itself contemptible.

The appointment of Mr. BLANCHARD, Chairman of the Joint Traffic Association, to take charge of all railway transportation connected with the war is an excellent one. He is a man of great energy, of active mind, fertile in resource, and of extraordinary executive capacity. He has had extensive and varied experience in all departments of railway work and administration in different parts of the country, and the service he will unquestionably render will not be less valuable than any rendered in the field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Tastes differ in regard to the form in which information should be promulgated by newspapers, as in regard to everything else, and the exact amount of expansive editing to which a telegraphic dispatch may legitimately be subjected has never been determined, and probably never will be. Cable tolls are high, especially from out-of-the-way parts of the world, and all news from such places is so severely condensed before transmission that, if printed as received, it would hardly be intelligible to the general public. The clothing of these verbal skeletons with the flesh of articles, prepositions, pronouns, and verbs is one thing, but to pile upon them all the gorgeous ornaments that an irresponsible imagination can devise is quite another. To understand the outrageous lengths to which the padding of dispatches is carried by papers whose object is, not to give the news, but to create sensations, and to win a reputation for enterprise, it is only necessary to study the different versions of the battle in Manila Harbor that have been printed in this city. And the basis of this investigation should be the absolute certainty that the same facts, neither more nor less, were in the possession of every paper. The journals which expanded these facts from paragraphs to pages added nothing to the available stock of knowledge; instead, except so far as the expansion was the result of using big type, they simply buried the authentic details really cabled from Manila under a pile of guesses and deduction, and changed from difficult to impossible the reader's task of determining just what has happened. Every line, every word, that has come from the Philippines since the American Commodore approached them has appeared in THE TIMES; all the rest pretending to originate in those islands was manufactured here or in London—and it was a product as uninteresting as it was worthless. We have never hesitated to recognize and commend the enterprise of our contemporaries when it was displayed in the getting of honest news, that is, of facts; but these "special dispatches" from points with which the world is not in telegraphic communication excite in us the same disgust and indignation that are produced by other attempts to secure money and favor by willful misrepresentation.

—Modesty of a kind hard to distinguish from the most exultant pride is displayed by the comments of our naval officers on the magnificent achievement at Manila. "Nothing else was to be expected," they all say, in one form or another, almost as if they had agreed beforehand on the phrase to use. Well, it was what every American expected, and it would have been very like treason even to admit the possibility of anything else; but Americans, like the rest of the world, have had their disappointments, and no harm will be done by admitting now that Sunday's news relieved an underlying apprehension as well as justified a sturdy confidence. That this is true has demonstration in the fact that with victory has come a general tendency to speak less bitterly of the Spaniards, to see more clearly the pathos of their position. If they really fought as well as their own accounts indicate, facts and necessities will remain the same, of course, but there will be a decided change of sentiment.

—High rank among the humors of the war must be given to the statement in an Albany dispatch that "a man who was observed acting suspiciously in the Capitol on Saturday is thought to have been a Spanish spy." When one remembers the vast number of men who have "acted suspiciously" in that building, and yet have never been taken for Spanish spies, the wild hilarity of the present deduction becomes apparent.

PERSONAL.

—What has happened to Dr. PARKHURST? The fiercest of his critics never charged him with a lack either of conviction or of courage, and yet he is quoted in print as having prayed on Sunday for the United States as "a Nation which does not know why it is where it is," and that we may "learn the right and the meaning of these steps which we have taken, perhaps wickedly." That is poor stuff, miserable stuff, and worthier of Boston than of New York. Doesn't Dr. PARKHURST know whether this war is a wicked one or not, and doesn't he dare to tell what he knows? His doubts in regard to his own powers of discrimination are as novel as they are ill-timed. Suppose Commodore DEWEY hears of this prayer. It is hardly calculated to inspire him to new efforts or to waken patriotic emotion in our other fleets. Somebody should give Dr. PARKHURST a rapid summary of recent events and an outline of our National policy. Evidently he hasn't kept himself posted on what is happening in his own country and those near it.

—President MCKINLEY has a good deal of the characteristic American versatility, and when the time comes to auction off the Philippines he will doubtless rise to the possibilities of the occasion in a way to excite the envy of those who have been approaching "Gone!" through "Going! going!" all their lives. And it will be an occasion of very great possibilities when the President, standing metaphorically on the steps of the Capitol, glibly diatribes this magnificent "lot" for the edification of the assembled powers. "Here are 1,200 islands, more or less," he will say, "for sale on easy terms to close up an estate." Then he will glance at England, and Japan, and Russia, and next at Germany and France, and ask persuasively, "What am I offered?" If no answer comes at once, he will continue: "These are islands that can be guaranteed in every way, and though the last owner was somewhat careless, and they show signs of neglect, a little care—intelligent care"—with a side look at England and another at Japan—"will make them as good as new. Anybody used to the care of islands will find these worth adding to his collection." By this time the bids will begin to come in, and when the President's hammer falls, the United States ought to have good reason to think that $50,000,000 spent for steamboats a brilliant investment. But after the title passes, it is just possible that Auctioneer MCKINLEY and the Nation for which he acts as agent will have a feeling of regret that they didn't keep the property. We, to be sure, have no experience in the management of distant islands, but—is there anything we cannot learn?

—Admiral MONTOJO is said to have sent to Madrid on Sunday a dispatch which plainly showed by its disconnectedness and unintelligibility the distraction of his mind. It must be admitted that he had no little excuse for sending a message hard to understand, but, when one remembers that Capt. SIGSBEE, a few moments after his ship had been blown up without an instant's warning, not only preserved his own mental calm, but wrote words to calm his countrymen, the difference—one difference—between an American and a Spaniard becomes very manifest.

COAST DEFENSE RECRUITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pleasure your editorial of Saturday last on "Work for the Patriotic Societies," with its call for a patriotism, active and in the present, and not altogether retrospective.

The imminence of war with Spain directed attention to the inadequate state of our coast defenses with such good effect that we have now rapidly progressing toward completion at our principal ports probably the most perfect system of harbor defenses yet devised.

These defenses, when completed, will consist of fortifications at 110 points in 25 harbors, mounting 1,860 heavy guns and mortars, besides 6,000 submarine mines manned in time of peace by seven regiments of regular artillery numbering 5,000 officers and men, a force totally inadequate in actual service, when it is stated upon authority (McClellan) that 26,000 men will be required.

Modern coast defense employs not only heavy guns and mortars, but also rapid-fire and machine guns, range and position finders, searchlights, mines and torpedoes, and the artilleryman cannot be improvised. He must have aptitude and intelligence, and needs to be thoroughly trained before the emergency arises.

Visitors are not admitted to these modern works; outside contractors and workmen are not employed in their construction; their location and arrangement are military secrets so carefully guarded that even the families of officers stationed at artillery posts are not allowed to visit them. Recruits for the heavy artillery are selected carefully, as by a bank, to fill a position of trust. This necessity for caution makes it unsafe to intrust the care of these works in time of war to men selected in the rush of enrolling volunteers, when the usual scrutiny cannot be given to the moral fitness of the applicant. Foreign spies might take the opportunity of enlistment to discover points most vulnerable to attack.

The present time seems opportune for the formation of a body of citizen artillerymen who shall bear the same relation to the regular artillery on the inner line of coast defense that the Naval Reserve bear to the navy on the outer line.

The wisdom of preparing in time of peace a trained and effective auxiliary force, or "reserve," for the navy is at this moment well proved by these battalions of naval militia, who are to-day organized in twenty States, numbering 7,500 men, three-fourths as many as in the navy itself, and are performing invaluable service in manning harbor-defending monitors, auxiliary cruisers, the "mosquito fleet," scout and patrol boats, and in the Coast Signal Service. They may be depended upon in time of need for deeds possible only to the genius and daring of the American volunteer.

It is therefore proposed that there be organized an artillery reserve, supplementary to the regular artillery, during hostilities under control of the War Department, forming an élite corps made up exclusively of citizens whose loyalty and patriotism are already a matter of record.

This organization should be established under the Federal law uniformly in all the seaboard and lake States, as is the Naval Reserve.

"Veterans" still young and active who have proved their patriotism by a term of enlistment in militia regiments would be ideal material for this auxiliary artillery force, as would many of the younger members of the Sons of the Revolution, and the societies of the Colonial, Mexican, and 1812 wars. No one who has attended one of their elections can say that the fighting spirit of their forefathers is extinct.

The Federal Government would without doubt welcome the formation of such a body of troops, and the War Department would assist in their training and development, as has the Navy Department in the case of the Naval Reserve.

WALTER HASTINGS JONES.

New York, May 2, 1898.

CRITICISES PROF. NORTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for speaking the truth vigorously about Prof. Norton's recent utterances. As a Harvard man, I feel naturally angry that such views should get associated with Harvard, especially at a time when two of her graduates, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, are working so hard and with so much ability for the navy, and, incidentally, doing great honor to Harvard. One would like to know what good Prof. Norton thought he was doing in raising his shrill, ill-omened notes after war was upon us. Why didn't he go down and lobby Congress during Easter week or else remain forever silent?

But he is not of the stamp of men that act. If the United States gets possession of the Philippines, I should like to see Prof. Norton sent out there as military Governor in order that he might justify by demonstration his practical ability, for he must have a great deal of it to advise so glibly on matters out of his province.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1898. G. C. MEAD.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM SPRING RECEPTION.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, which has been closed since April 19 for the annual Spring cleaning and renovation, was opened to the public yesterday, and will remain open each day until October next. The galleries have been swept and garnished—the thousand individual art objects as well as the paintings have been dusted and cleaned, and the fine interior presents a more attractive appearance than ever. The annual Spring private view and reception was given Monday afternoon, and hundreds of fashionably dressed men and women strolled through the halls and galleries and inspected the exhibits.

Some of the objects have been rearranged, but there has been no material change made in the main galleries and halls. There are comparatively new exhibits this year and the reflection occurs as to whether one annual opening in the Spring would not be better than two a year, which are at present held. Then the new donations and the loaned objects and paintings would make a better showing and would be larger in number. The new exhibits for the Spring opening in the department of paintings include a large figure portrait canvas by Eastman Johnson, the gift of Mr. Robert Gordon, formerly a trustee of the museum. This canvas, entitled "Two Men," was first known as "The Funding Bill," as it was painted many years ago during the discussion over that measure. In drawing, action, expression, and color it is one of the best of the artist's works. There are also an excellent portrait of Mr. Farnham by Benoni Irwin presented by Mrs. Irwin, a good Corot loaned by E. K. Armstead, and three notable pictures from the recent Stewart sale. Fortuny's "Alberca Court, Alhambra"; Boldini's "Highway of Combes-la-ville" and Menzel's "The Stirrup Cup," all loaned by Mrs. Alfred C. Clark. The remaining new exhibits are as follows:

Hall 1—Marble statuary, "Sleeping Venus," by Canova, presented by Mrs. Amalia B. Lazarus. Marble bust of Gen. George B. McClellan, loaned by Mrs. McClellan. Hall 2—Case 38, Egyptian antiquities, consisting of funerary objects, utensils, artisans' tools, &c., presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund. Gallery 11—Two miniatures on ivory, by John Trumbull: George Washington after the Battle of Trenton; George Washington and Four of His Generals, loaned by Geo. K. Stephens. A pencil sketch of Benjamin Franklin, presented by George A. Lucas. Gallery 22 (Gold Room)—Two silver vases and a silver tankard, presented by Mrs. Evelyn A. Jaffray. Unique silver tea service, enameled, etched, and gilded, presented by "A Friend of the Museum." Sword presented to the late Admiral John L. Worden by the State of New York, loaned by D. T. Worden. A collection of antique gold and silver ornaments found at ancient Panticapaeum, in the Crimea, loaned by Tiffany & Co. A collection of eighteenth-century English silverware, loaned by Tiffany & Co. Gallery 24—A Sèvres vase, presented by Henry G. Marquand. Gallery 26—A collection of Staffordshire chinaware, presented by Mrs. Evelyn A. Jaffray. A collection of old Persian and Rhodian potteries, loaned by Dikran G. Kelekian. Two Renaissance panel paintings, presented by James Douglas. Silver copy of a gold medal presented to Samuel P. Avery. Large silver medallion of William T. Walters, presented by his son, Harry Walters. A silver copy of the "Muhlenburg Medal," presented by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. A collection of medals by Anton Scharff, presented by Baron Bachofen von Echt; and Gallery 27 and 28—Numerous additions to the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments, presented by Mrs. John Crosby Brown.

"THE KOREANS."

A Comic Operetta by Emerson Cook and Lucius Hosmer.

"The Koreans," a comic operetta of the familiar pattern, with words in rhyme and prose by Emerson Cook, and music to fit them by Lucius Hosmer, was produced at the Herald Square Theatre last evening. As "The Walking Delegate" this piece was known in Boston last Summer. It is as intelligible and melodious as many others of its kind, and severe criticism would be wasted upon it. The scene is laid in the antipodes, but "The Koreans" has neither geographical nor ethnological value. Its story involves a great deal of very obvious and rather heavy irony about labor agitations, which did not seem greatly to amuse last night's audience.

Its principal personage is a vociferous American labor agitator, who is pursuing a lost shirt, said to be his only one, upon the cuff of which he has signed a promise to marry which he wishes to suppress. Other personages are a masculine woman, a forward Oriental girl, and an impossible old party named Brooks, who is addressed facetiously by the others as Mr. Rivulet and Mr. Puddle. There is a large chorus, and the scenery and dresses are as bright and showy as need be.

George Washington Tree	Richard F. Carroll
Heinrich Brooks	Samuel Edwards
Singleton Bell	Charles Hildesley
Ding Dong	James Horan
Young Hyson	Arthur Brock
Old Hyson	William Van Deuser
Mum Tung	Paul F. Nicholson, Jr.
Wah Tell	John Hoey
Fidelia	Alice Holbrook
Woo Me	Gertie Reynolds
Columbia Hale	Marcia Murias
Sed So	Eugenie Barker
Oo Long	Helene Mortimer

NUGGETS.

Plenty of It.

A German paper says: "Hail to Spain!" Correct; good leaden hail.—Galveston News.

No Man Knows.

A pretty good guess can be made as to what a sensible man will do, but nobody ever knows what a fool will do.—Atchison Globe.

New Songs of Triumph.

"All the poets give us odes about Cuba."

"Yes. Why don't they sing a few Philippaeans?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Sympathy.

"We ought to worry more over other people's troubles than our own."

"I do; I worry over my creditors' troubles."

"What are they?"

"My debts."—Detroit Free Press.

Blissful Unconsciousness.

First Klondiker (turning his other side to the fire)—Well, I wonder what's the news down in the States.

Second Klondiker (piling more logs on the fire)—News? There ain't any. Everybody's waitin' to hear from us!—Chicago Tribune.

ODE FOR CHARTER DAY.

May 4, 1898.

Walter Malone in The Independent.

O giant Empress of the Western World,
Crown princess of the hopes of humankind,
What brilliant banners have thy sons unfurled,
What gladsome garlands have thy daughters twined!
Resplendent at thy gateway of the sea,
Thou holdest in thy hand the torch of truth,
The greatest of the cities yet to be,
In Oriental glory of thy youth.

The ancient East brings tribute unto thee,
The pearls of Ceylon, spice of Hindu groves,
The silks of China, gums of Araby,
The dates of Syria and Sumatra cloves.
France greets thee with the violet of her vines,
And England with the fleeces of her looms;
Here palms of Cuba blend with Norway pines,
And Greenland furs with Ethiopian plumes.

Yet all these glorious gifts shall pass away,
Like Tyrian silver, Carthaginian gold,
And in some dim and undiscovered day,
Like fairy stories shall thy deeds be told.
In that far future none shall tribute bring,
And none shall stand amazed before thy powers,
No poet shall thy strength and splendor sing,
No monarch tremble at thy haughty towers.

So, stately city, ere thy youth be past,
Let Goodness be thy daughter, Truth thy son;
Let Beauty be thy priestess to the last,
Thy house their temple till the day is done.
Then in thy strength do deeds that cannot die,
Win honors that shall never pass their noon;
Let Art unite with Love to rear on high
A palace like a lily in the moon.

Lo! in thy million homes, this very night,
God sees thy children shed a flood of tears;
He sees the hungry stranger's piteous plight,
And sees thee pass them by with deafened ears.
Tho' thou art rich, thine orphans cry for bread,
Thy widows in their anguish weep aloud,
Thy wayward sons without thy palace tread,
Thine erring daughters find thee cold and proud.

Take these upon thy bosom, bind their wounds,
And let thy boast be through the coming years,
"No man was ever hungry in my bounds,
No woman wept, but that I dried her tears."
So then, O princess, bring thy cruse of oil,
Like Mary, in her day of dark despair,
And wash His feet from dust of travel-toil,
And dry them with the ringlets of thy hair.

Then let years die and generations pass,
Thy temples totter, palaces decay;
Tho' these may perish like the Summer grass,
Thy greater glory shall not fade away.
For thou shalt raise an altar on this sod,
Triumphant over funeral torch and [illegible]
O peerless daughter of the living God!
O heroine who withstood the hosts of [illegible]

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR

Sir Julian Pauncefote to be Succeeded by Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, a Veteran Diplomat.

REGRET FELT IN WASHINGTON

Sir Thomas Is Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and a Brother of the Consul General in New York.

LONDON, May 3.—According to a report published here to-day, the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is to be succeeded by Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., the permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, one of the most experienced diplomatic officers in the British service.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The cable reports from London stating that the British Ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, would be succeeded by Sir Thomas Sanderson caused general regret in diplomatic circles to-day. It has been understood that Sir Julian would remain here until next September, as the age limit for diplomatic service does not operate against him until then. Moreover, Sir Julian's service has been unusually notable, and his term has been twice extended by the British Foreign Office. The settlement of the Venezuelan question, the arbitration of the Bering Sea question, and the signing of the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, are among some of the notable occurrences during his service. It is the general feeling in diplomatic circles that if Sir Julian retires he will be honored for his service in Washington by becoming a member of the peerage. Under the British diplomatic system, an Ambassador upon retirement receives a pension of $8,500 annually, as against $30,000 annually while in active service.

SIR THOMAS H. SANDERSON.

In the British Diplomatic Service Since 1859 and One of Its Lights.

Sir Julian Pauncefote succeeded Sackville-West as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1889. He was born in Munich something over sixty years ago, was educated in Paris, Geneva, and at Marlborough College, England; he has acted as Attorney-General at Hongkong and as Chief Justice of the British West India Islands. His career at Washington has been marked by great caution and deliberation, which is probably the effect of his legal training.

Sir Thomas H. Sanderson is by far the most important man in the British Foreign service to-day. Since 1894 he has been Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He entered the "career" in 1859, and was at one time assistant to the late Lord Tenterden as agent of the British Government at Geneva, in the arbitration of the Alabama claims in 1871. Later on he was private secretary to the Earl of Derby when the latter was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was also private secretary to the late Earl Granville when the latter held the same office, and he was Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1889, succeeding Sir Julian Pauncefote. Thrice Sir Thomas has been honored by the Queen. He was made a C. B. in 1880, a K. C. M. G. in 1887, and a K. C. B. in 1893. It is known that he played a powerful influence for the peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan matter, but as most of his business has of necessity to be conducted in secrecy, one can only judge of his successes by the royal honors conferred upon him, and by the rumors that link his name with some successful diplomatic coup.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

Valparaiso Disturbed by the Report of an Ultimatum from Chile.

VALPARAISO, Chile, May 3.—Excitement has been caused here by the announcement in The Tiempo of Buenos Ayres that Chile has resolved to demand from Argentina an answer before June 15 definitely solving the boundary question.

MR. GLADSTONE EASIER.

He Is Suffering Little Pain and Had a Good Sleep.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices from Hawarden to-day say Mr. Gladstone is resting distinctly easier. He is suffering little pain, and had a good sleep last night.

BREAD RIOTERS KILLED.

Mob Stones the Troops at Piacenza Sent to Protect Buildings.

ROME, May 3.—Bread riots in various parts of the country have been renewed to-day, and severe conflicts between the rioters and the gendarmes have occurred at Piacenza and Figline. At each place a rioter was killed and several others injured.

Serious disturbances have also taken place at Parma and elsewhere. The Cabinet has decided to call out the reserves of 1873.

During the bread riot at Piacenza yesterday, the mob threatened to attack the Prefecture and Town Hall, and stoned the troops sent to protect the buildings. To this the soldiers replied by firing a volley.

NO WHEAT DUTIES IN FRANCE.

The Cabinet Approves Their Suppression Until July 1.

PARIS, May 3.—The French Cabinet to-day, on the recommendation of the Council of Agriculture, approved the suppression of the duties on wheat at French ports until July 1. From that time forward a duty of 7f. will be imposed without abatement.

The suppression of the wheat duties commences to-morrow.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Wheat recovered an early loss of 2½c on Paris advices that the French import duty on wheat had been removed for May and June. The close was ¼c higher than yesterday for July wheat, and 1c higher for May. Corn and oats recovered early losses and closed unchanged. Lard was leader in the provision pit, gaining 10c. Pork and ribs gained 2½c each.

BRAZIL'S CONGRESS OPENED.

President's Refusal to Renew the Reciprocity Treaty Announced.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 3.—Congress was opened to-day with the reading of the message of the President, Gen. Campos Salles, in which he expressed the hope that the British Guiana boundary question would be settled without arbitration.

Continuing, the message said the President had refused to renew the reciprocity treaty with the United States, though the Government of the United States had asked for its renewal, on account of the great loss in the receipts which were recorded during the year 1897. During that period it appears the receipts were 312,000,000 milreis, against 344,989,371 milreis in 1896. The expenses in 1897 were 315,444,000 milreis. The receipts of 1898 are now estimated at 338,120,000 milreis.

Continuing, the message said the "scrupulous punctuality of the foreign payments has cost enormous sacrifices," owing, it was explained, to the fall in the rate of exchange, the fall in the price of coffee, and internal political agitation.

The President expects Congress to act decisively in balancing the budget, and in adopting other measures applicable to this crisis.

Count von Goetzen to Stay Here.

BERLIN, May 3.—Lieut. Count von Goetzen, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, whose term is expiring, has been reappointed to that position [illegible], probably to complete his [illegible]

KAISER BREAKS A RECORD.

The North German Lloyd Steamer Reels Off 580 Knots in a Day's Run.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday from Bremen and Southampton, brought an unusually large number of passengers, many of them persons of prominence, and all intensely patriotic and in feverish anxiety for news. The war, which had begun before the steamer sailed, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation during the voyage. While many of the passengers were German-American, there was no indication that there was any pro-Spanish feeling among them.

A large proportion of the passengers was made up of young men of military age who had declared en voyage their intention of enlisting in the United States service.

It had been an intensely disagreeable passage. East of the Banks, west-northwest gales, with hail and rain squalls, prevailed up to the Banks, while on this side there were leaden skies, light fogs, and generally disagreeable weather, though the sea toward the last was smooth. It was at this end of the voyage that the Kaiser made a wonderful performance of speed, breaking all records for a day's run. During the ship's nautical day of about twenty-four hours and fifty minutes, ending at noon yesterday, she reeled off 580 knots, or an average of 23.43 knots an hour. The best previous day's run on record was 567 knots, made in November, 1897, by the Kaiser. The Kaiser's day's runs were 434, 444, 512, in very rough seas; 529, rough weather; 528, foggy, and 580, foggy, but smooth sea. The total course was 3,115 knots at her average speed of 21.06 knots. The trip as a whole was not a record.

One of the passengers said that the ship's band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic American airs from Europe to America. If there had been any Spanish passengers they would have found little comfort in the fact that they were under the flag of Germany, which they have been led to suppose of late would blend very easily with the red and gold of Spain. When the pilot went aboard yesterday he carried a big bunch of papers, which Capt. Engelbart distributed among the passengers. They eagerly devoured the news, and when they learned of the American victory at Manila they gave vent to unrestrained enthusiasm.

Among the passengers was a German naval officer, who is going to Key West on behalf of his Government, in the hopes of being allowed to follow the war from on board an American warship.

Another passenger was a German tobacco magnate, bound for Cuba with the notion of buying up plantations and holding them for a rise when the United States shall have hoisted the Stars and Stripes on Morro Castle.

When the steamer reached her dock in Hoboken the passengers were greeted by hundreds of friends, scores of whom wore little silk American flags, and a thoroughly patriotic demonstration ensued.

Among the passengers on the Kaiser were G. C. Brooke, T. M. Burton, Gustav Bock, Sergt. Bannister, C. H. Cramp, Count Von Carpenter, A. E. Carpenter, John R. Drexel, C. L. Fair, Prof. William Tod Helmuth, Dr. E. Hitchcock, Judge Alfred Hand, W. M. Laffan, R. S. Minturn, G. H. Morrill, E. J. Ovington, J. M. Patterson, Earl N. Potter, C. M. Pratt, Lieut. von Rebeur Paschwitz of the German Navy, Attaché at Washington; Ira D. Sankey, United States Consul Glanauchan, Count von Turin, W. W. Tarbell, Lieut. Gen. Theremin of the German Army, Mrs. Alvin D. White, P. Averey Bigelow, and Edgar dell' Orso, Secretary of the Queen of Roumania.

The Kaiser brought $1,400,000 in gold.

HOPPER'S NEW MANAGER.

De Wolf Hopper has finally determined upon a manager for his comic opera organization, by concluding arrangements last Saturday with E. R. Reynolds, who is at present directing the tour of Sousa's Band. Mr. Hopper, it is understood, has reached a satisfactory settlement with his former manager, Ben Stevens, who had an interest in the new opera, "The Charlatans."

Mr. Hopper had received offers from various managers in the theatrical business, but the one received from Mr. Reynolds Mr. Hopper regarded as the most satisfactory, and he consequently gave the managerial end of his enterprise into his hands.

Mr. Hopper will produce the new opera, by Sousa and Charles Klein, "The Charlatans," on Sept. 5, at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The cast will probably include Miss Nella Bergen, as prima donna; Mr. Stanley, tenor; Mr. Klein, and very nearly all the other members of the "El Capitan" company. Herbert Cripps will stage the production.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Ethelbert Navin has written the incidental music for "The Scenarion," which Miss Annie Russell will produce at the Empire Theatre next Tuesday afternoon.

Henry B. Sire's recent trip to Chicago to conclude a deal with Mr. Broadhurst for presenting his play, "What Happened to Jones," in England, resulted in the abandonment of the idea.

Treasurer Edward Fletcher of the Broadway Theatre, who was not expected to live last Sunday night, has recovered somewhat from his severe attack of heart failure.

Miss Marion Giroux, one of the members of Miss May Irwin's company, arrived in this city last night, and was immediately taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Since the company left New York Miss Giroux has been sick more or less, and has only been able to appear with the company four or five times.

The National Guard Woman's Auxiliary Society will give a performance at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday afternoon of "Lady Bess," a comic opera, by Julian Jordan. The proceeds of the performance will go to increase the fund established to aid the destitute families of National Guardsmen whose husbands or fathers have been called away to do military service. The society will also send nurses to the front to care for the wounded. The cast of "Lady Bess" will include Miss Charlotte Bord, Miss Julia Allynie, F. A. Stay, F. M. Marston, John Saunders, Thomas Hunt, William Riley Hatch, John Avery, Edwin Van Vechter, Herman Besh, Philip G. Brown, Miss De Langdon, Miss L. Coates, Miss Anna Dodworth, and Miss Viola Lusk.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The sixth annual exhibition of the National League of Mineral Painters will begin this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria and continue three days. The exhibition will be open this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. To-morrow and Friday it will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The net proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Society.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will give an entertainment for the war fund during the week commencing May 23. The date and place will be announced later. The entertainment will take the form of a promenade concert. The music will be by the Women's Orchestra. After the concert refreshments will be served. Popular prices for admission and supper will be charged.

The last of the series of farmhouse dances was held last evening in the old Prospect Park mansion, and brought together a large representation of society from all parts of Brooklyn. The reception room and gallery were decorated with the National colors and the grounds surrounding the mansion brilliantly illuminated. The dance was informal, there being no cotillion. The patronesses were Mrs. Bernardus Evertsen, Mrs. Lendre Victor Festio, Mrs. P. B. Steele, and Mrs. Harry Lawrence Thompson. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Miss Bessie Edgar, Miss Gertrude Merrihew, and Miss Lillian Colby.

FIERCE DOWN-TOWN FIRE.

Fire in the Burr Printing Company's six-story building at 18 Jacob Street and 89 Frankfort Street yesterday afternoon, practically gutted the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors and did more or less damage throughout the western end of the building. The fire was the result of an explosion which occurred in an acid vat in the works of the Matchless Metal Polish Company on the second floor. The noise of the explosion alarmed the workmen on the other floors and they made their way to the street without accident.

The flames made their way up an elevator shaft to the fifth floor, at the western end of the building, which was used by the Burr Printing Company as a store room. The fire was in such a dangerous locality and burned so fiercely that three alarms were sent in, and a large crowd of spectators collected owing to a rumor that several men had been killed by the explosion.

The contents of the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the building were destroyed, while the contents of the third floor, occupied by Cook & Totten, metal polishers, were seriously damaged, as well as the establishment on the first and second floors, occupied by the Matchless Metal Polish Company. The building was owned by Mrs. Mary E. Haynes, and the total damage was estimated at [illegible].

FALLING BACK ON HAVANA

Pando Quits Bayamo for Manzanillo and Will Go to the Capital with Most of His Army.

GARCIA PROTECTING SPANIARDS

The Cubans Enter Bayamo and Protect the Citizens—Refugees Arrive in Jamaica—Cuban Towns Depopulated.

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MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, (via Kingston, Jamaica,) May 3.—Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, on April 25, and refugees who have arrived here from Manzanillo, the port of Bayamo, by the schooner Governor Blake say Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town the next day.

Bayamo, or San Salvador, is situated about sixty miles northwest of the City of Santiago de Cuba. It has a population of about 7,000 souls in times of peace. There is no knowing what its population is at present.

The Spanish merchants and residents of Bayamo, it appears, were in great fear of plunder and massacre, but Gen. Garcia issued a proclamation declaring that the property of Spaniards and their civil rights would be respected. The General also personally assured the leading Spaniards of the place that they were perfectly safe in remaining at Bayamo, with the result that business went on as usual, and tranquillity prevails there. The people began bringing in vegetables and meat from the country, and the prices of provisions fell. No cases of outrage have been reported.

Gen. Pando is understood to be at Manzanillo, near the River Cauto, with the main body of the troops whose operations he has been directing in Eastern Cuba. Up to April 27, it is added, about 6,000 men, or one-third of Gen. Pando's forces, had been sent to Havana, and it is said more of them are to go to the Cuban capital. They will be accompanied by Gen. Pando himself.

The population of Manzanillo, which was about 12,000 souls before the war, has now shrunk to 5,000, and food is double and treble the ordinary prices. But few preparations have been made for the defense of Manzanillo.

Capt. Rerrie, owner of the steamer Edmund Blunt, which recently took a cargo of provisions to Manzanillo, returned here on the Governor Blake. The Captain accepted a large offer from the Spanish Government for his steamer.

About 175 of the refugees who arrived here on the Governor Blake were released from quarantine yesterday.

SPANISH SOLDIERS STARVING.

American Ship Captain Told that 800 Died in a Week at Manzanillo—They Would Desert.

MOBILE, Ala., May 3.—The American bark John R. Stanhope is in port from Honduras. Since she left Mobile last time the vessel has been in Manzanillo, on the southeast coast of Cuba, which port Capt. P. V. Marshall left on March 26, and the master tells a surprising story of the military conditions existing there, which is verified by the mate, Thomas Coburn.

A cavalryman who could converse in good English told them that there were 40,000 Spanish soldiers in the city, and that 800 had died during the week the Stanhope was there, of neglect and want.

"From the same source Capt. Marshall learned that the troops were so discontented with their treatment that they would willingly go over to the insurgents, but the insurgents distrusted them and refused all overtures for such a union. The troops were quartered in the streets, and at night slept under verandas and in doorways. They demanded accommodations from the citizens, but it was refused them, and they were powerless to enforce it. The rations for a day consisted of barley water, a small portion of bread, and a small piece of pork. This was doled out by officers and carried away all in the same tin dish, and the soldiers devoured it like ravenous dogs. They were ragged and dirty in appearance, unsoldierly in bearing and discipline, and their courage had been killed by vicissitudes and ill treatment.

One night on the outskirts of the city Mate Coburn saw hundreds of Spanish soldiers huddled like animals on the floor of an old stable. The mortality among the soldiery is the result of their condition and not of the climate.

"American troops need have no fear," said the mate. "While the terrible mortality is not exaggerated in the dispatches to this country, there are more deaths from starvation and its concomitant diseases than from any climatic maladies."

From the best information obtainable, Capt. Marshall is of the opinion that the whole of the 40,000 troops driven into Manzanillo from the Province of Santiago de Cuba by the insurgents are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to openly revolt.

THE ELY ARRIVES FROM CUBA.

Landed 81 Fugitives, Including Consul Tice, at Kingston.

The British tramp steamship Ely, which arrived here yesterday, came from Caimanera, on the south coast of Cuba, near Santiago de Cuba. She took from there eighty-one passengers, one-third of whom were Spaniards, and the others, who were principally Americans, included among their number United States Consul Tice. They were all landed at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Spanish residents were fleeing because the insurgents were making raids on the town. Two nights before the Ely sailed the insurgents burned a plantation near the town, and had also recently captured money which had been sent to pay the Spanish troops. There were about 500 Spanish soldiers located there, but they were completely demoralized and making no effort to check the insurgents. They seemed to have all they could do to protect themselves.

The forts thereabout are mounds, surmounted by shanties protected by railroad iron. In one two old-time smooth-bore cannon were mounted. Six guns recently sent by Blanco for additional protection had been allowed to remain unmounted on the quay. The Ely's men found dates stamped on them, which showed the guns to be over 200 years old. They were said to look about that old.

The anti-American feeling in Caimanera was so strong that the British Consul, Mr. Brooks, found himself in personal danger in protecting American citizens. He therefore requested Capt. Pearson of the Ely to notify the British authorities at Kingston. The Captain did as requested, and the cruiser Pallas was at once dispatched to Caimanera.

BRITISH CABLE CENSORSHIP.

Steps Taken at Jamaica to Prevent Violations of Neutrality.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3.—The Direct West India Cable Company has received the following notification from Barbados:

"The Government has established a censorship at this station to supervise and control the forwarding and delivery of telegrams, with the view of carrying out strictly the neutrality laws."

H. M. S. Alert sailed from Port Royal on Saturday. Her destination was then unknown, as her instructions had to be opened at sea. But, it has since developed that she was directed to go to Santiago de Cuba. She arrived off that port on Sunday morning, but did not enter the harbor, presumably on account of the torpedoes. Her commander sent a boat ashore with an officer, who called on the British Consul, Mr. F. W. Ramsden. On the officer's return, the Alert sailed for this port, and arrived here to-day. She was outside Santiago de Cuba for five hours.

The Health Officer says the Alert brought some passengers from Santiago de Cuba. It is supposed she went there in response to the British Consul's cable dispatch of Friday last, asking for a warship as a result of the hostile demonstrations made before the British Consulate.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE WAR.

He Delivers a Patriotic Speech Presenting a Flag to an Indiana Battery.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—This afternoon at Camp Mount, where 5,000 Indiana volunteers are assembled, Gen. Benjamin Harrison presented a flag to Battery A on behalf of society ladies. He said:

"Capt. Curtis, men of Battery A, Indiana National Guard: Soon to have another designation as a battery of the army of the United States—yesterday some of my young lady friends called upon me and asked me to say a few words in connection with the presentation to this battery of the flag which they had prepared. My engagements were such that I have been negativing all invitations to make public addresses and I might have denied the ladies—though my desire to please them was very strong—but I could not deny myself the gratification of a word of greeting, of commendation and a God-speed to you and to all of the brave young fellows who have so promptly answered our country's call to war.

"The Indianapolis Light Artillery has won the highest laurels as a militia organization. You have vanquished all competitors; you have won fame for the State. As Indianans we are proud of you. You will take the field under the very best auspices. Your officers and men have attained a high efficiency in drill. You have already a high esprit de corps. You have been first in peace, you must not—cannot, will not be second in war. You have attained great efficiency in dismounting your own guns and now you are to try what you can do in dismounting the enemy's guns.

"You have as a trained and organized militia a great advantage over the volunteers of 1861-2. Our foes now are not, thank God, those of our own household. That was a war for the life of the Union; this is a war for humanity. That for ourselves; this for the oppressed of another race. We could not escape this conflict. Spanish rule had become intolerable. We dare not say that we have God's commission to deliver the oppressed the world around. To the distant Armenians we could send only the succor of a faith that overcomes death and the alleviations which the nurse and the commissary can give. But the oppressed Cubans and their starving women and children are knocking at our doors; their cries penetrate our slumbers. They are closely within what we have defined to be the sphere of American influence. We have said: 'Look to us, not to Europe,' and we cannot shirk the responsibility and the dangers of this old and settled American policy. We have as a Nation toward Cuba the same high commission which every brave hearted man has to strike down the ruffian who in his presence beats a woman or a child and will not desist. For what, if not for this, does God make a man or a nation strong?

"We have disclaimed in the face of the nations of Europe, who are now dividing continents much as hungry boys might divide a melon, that we have no purpose to seize and appropriate Cuba. We go to set her free, to give to her own people that which we have claimed and established for ourselves—the right to set up and maintain a government suitable to their own necessities, controlled by their own suffrage. We covet from her as from all the nations of America only the good offices of good neighbors and the fair and natural exchanges of commerce. We do not deny dominion to Europe in order to seize it for ourselves. But we may justly, I think, in the West Indies and in the far eastern sea, where our gallant navy has won so splendid a victory, hold some little unpeopled harbors where our cruising warships may coal and find a refuge when in stress.

"I do not doubt that speedily—though no man can set the times which God plans—that this great work to which the United States has addressed itself will be completely and permanently accomplished. I congratulate you, my friends, that you are to have a part in it. I challenge your interest and duty, that you acquit yourselves like men, and that you enter upon your duty with the seriousness and sense of obligation which will make you efficient and victorious in your campaign. Let us not forget that there is in all this a moral impulse, and that the soldier who goes forth with high impulse of moral courage is the best soldier after all.

"These women send you to the succor of the starving and oppressed women of Cuba. They cannot carry the flag into battle, but they bring it to you who can. And to its significance and glory as the National emblem they add the beauty of their love and their charge that you bear it in honor, and bring it home in triumph."

BURNED A SPANISH FLAG.

A Cuban Sympathizer Angry at Finding One on His Office.

Justice of the Peace Edward Hayes of Jersey City was a very angry man yesterday. He was aroused from bed early in the morning by Mounted Policeman Milburn, who told him that some one had nailed a big Spanish flag on the roof of his office, at 904 Montgomery Street, and, unless he hurried to the scene, the crowd that had gathered would probably mob the building.

Justice Hayes lost little time in getting to his office. His indignation increased with every step he took, and when he saw the flag his anger was at white heat. He borrowed a ladder, which he placed against the side of the building, and then paid a boy 25 cents to climb to the roof and tear down the flag. He then procured a can of kerosene, and, after saturating the flag with oil, set fire to it. After that the Justice made a speech to the crowd, in which he disclaimed all responsibility for what he denounced as an outrage, and proposed three cheers for the American flag, which were given with a will.

Justice Hayes is an ardent Cuban sympathizer, and it is presumed that the flag was placed on his office as a joke.

NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Central Headquarters Established for Organizations in America.

The committee appointed for the purpose of organizing a society to be known as the American National Red Cross Society held their first regular meeting at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday, when ten more names were added to the original committee, making in all twenty-five. Bishop Potter was chosen Chairman, with Alexander Orr and William D. Wardwell as Vice Presidents, and F. D. Tappen, Treasurer.

All societies which are organized under the auspices of the Red Cross Society in America are subservient to this central committee, and all contributions which are sent for the relief of the soldiers of either the United States or Spain must first be sent to the Treasurer, Frederick D. Tappen.

J. M. Ceballos & Co. Explain.

Statements having been made which have led to inquiries as to the connection between the Spanish Line Campania Trasatlantica Española, and J. M. Ceballos & Co., the firm yesterday announced that it had no pecuniary interest in the company, the steamers or the company's property. The stock is held principally in Spain. The Ceballos firm was simply acting as agent here, looking after the engagement of freight, &c., and desires to emphasize the fact that every person connected with the firm is above all an American at heart, and has no intention of departing from the strictest requirements of United States citizenship. Mr. Ceballos is a native born American, and is credited with being a very patriotic one by shipping men who come in contact with him.

Steamer's Cargo Causes Comment.

Considerable comment is being made about the Maritime Exchange at the sailing of the steamship Ardanrose from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, West Indies, with coal. The question is as to whether the coal is contraband. Bowring & Archibald, the agents here of the vessel, say that the coal is not contraband, as it is not for the enemy. It is for an English firm at St. Thomas. The fear that in some way any coal shipped at this time for West Indian ports may fall into the hands of the Spaniards, designedly or otherwise, leads suspicion to attach to any steamer carrying it. The Ardanrose, in command of Capt. Smith, sailed Monday, and her cargo consisted of 2,800 tons of coal.

Harvard Honors Its Namesake.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3.—J. H. Perkins, President of the senior class of Harvard College, has called a mass meeting of all the students for to-morrow night to consider the matter of making an appropriate presentation to the United States auxiliary cruiser which has been named in honor of the university. The student body is in favor of the proposition, and it is expected that it will be decided that the undergraduates will present a stand of colors, while the senior class will give a bronze bas relief with fitting inscription.

CUBAN INVASION PUT OFF

Administration Delays Action for News of the Purpose of the Spanish Fleets.

NAVAL VICTORY FIRST IN MIND

With the Enemy's Ships Out of the Way Movements on Land Would Be Easy—Transports Are Held Ready for Use.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Until it is known by the Administration whether the Spanish fleet, recently at the Cape Verde Islands, has started for this side of the Atlantic or has made its way back to Spain, there may be delay of proposed operations in Cuba. The delay is not of such a character that upon the news of the arrival of the fleet back at the Canaries or in a Spanish port, they cannot be at once resumed. Many indications at the War Department make it apparent that the intention of invading Cuba in the warm season has not been abandoned. The rushing of orders for linen uniforms of the new pattern indicates early use for them. The holding of the chartered vessels to be used as transports is another indication that the charters are to be continued.

Upon the announcement, through some of the ocean scouts now patrolling the Atlantic that the Cape Verde fleet or the fleet from Cadiz is coming this way, either for the Northern Coast or for Puerto Rico, it is believed that orders something like those issued to Commodore Dewey will have to be carried out by Admiral Sampson. Increasing reticence at the Navy Department among the high and low officials renders it next to impossible to learn the details of any plans, but it is not denied that the crushing of the Spanish fleet is considered of greater importance than the completest success of any sort of land expedition that can be now organized. Until the Spanish fleet is disabled or destroyed it must be a menace to the fleet of the United States and to the security of any expedition that might be landed in Cuba. With the fleet out of the way, the campaign in Cuba might be undertaken at the pleasure of the United States and without danger of interruption from the water side.

PUERTO RICO MUCH DISTURBED.

Capt. Dexter Says Anglo-Saxons Are Not Safe in San Juan.

BOSTON, May 3.—Among the arrivals at this port to-day were the brig Sceptre, Capt. Dexter, and the schooner Bravo, Capt. Erneno, both British vessels, from San Juan de Puerto Rico. The Captains of both vessels report the the excitement at Puerto Rico when they left that city was intense. The old Spanish settlers were strongly on the side of Spain, while the native element was as strongly in favor of independence.

Capt. Dexter states that he sailed from San Juan on April 20, and the day before he left there the American Consul departed, leaving American interests in the charge of the British Consul. He says that Americans and Englishmen are not safe in the streets, the Spaniards there believing that the English are in league with the Americans. Just before he sailed from there two American correspondents were arrested, and one of them was sent to St. Thomas on a French war vessel.

It was reported that a serious disturbance had taken place in the interior between the natives and Spanish soldiers, but Capt. Dexter was unable to learn the result.

Capt. Erneno of the Bravo states that before he left port two large Spanish warships came into the harbor and remained for several days. They took on three months' provisions and then proceeded to sea, it being currently reported that they were bound to the Philippine Islands.

SPANISH FOURS LOWER.

American Securities in London Open Half a Point Above New York.

LONDON, May 3.—The market for American securities opened half a point above New York. Prices eased off slightly, but at 12:30 o'clock were steady. Trading was inactive.

Spanish fours opened nominally at 32⅛, and later sold at 32¾. Saturday's final price was 32¾.

Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange declined to 31¼, but later reacted and closed at 32.

Two failures were announced on the Stock Exchange to-day.

PARIS, May 3.—Spanish fours opened at 32¼, a decline of ⅝. They closed at 32½ against 32⅞, the final price of yesterday.

Stocks were more active on the Bourse, and prices were firm throughout, being sustained by London purchases. Spanish fours were weaker, owing to the continued rise at Madrid in the price of exchange on Paris.

135 PASSES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. K. B. Watkins of Toronto the Only Woman to Go with the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—One hundred and thirty-five passes giving permission for correspondents of newspapers to accompany the army, have so far been issued by Secretary Alger.

One of these was to Mrs. K. B. Watkins, representing a Toronto newspaper, and is the only one issued up this time to a representative of the gentler sex. Many other applications have been filed with the Secretary.

POSTAL SERVICE IN CUBA.

First Port Occupied to Have Mail Facilities for Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Postmaster General to-day issued an order to establish postal service in the Cuban port first occupied by the United States, and appointed Eben Brewer of Pittsburg, Penn., special agent of the department to organize the work. The service will cover not only the army mails for troops ordered to Cuba, but business mail of the ordinary character for the territory temporarily under the authority of our army.

In connection with this appointment Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, under whose jurisdiction this matter comes, has issued instructions to Mr. Brewer authorizing him upon his arrival with the mail at such port in Cuba as may first be occupied by the United States to rent temporarily suitable rooms for handling the mails, provided the rooms cannot be furnished free of expense by the military authorities.

Sighted Two Spanish Warships.

The schooner Cameo arrived here yesterday from West Indian ports. Capt. Colbeth reported that on the night of April 20, in Sail Rock Passage, between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, he sighted two Spanish war vessels cruising. On May 1, in latitude 38 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 70 degrees 31 minutes, he passed the cruiser St. Louis steaming to the eastward. In this position she was about 340 miles east of the Delaware Capes.

Foreign Cable Employes Discharged.

All the foreign employes of the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company of New York have been discharged, and native born men put in their places. This has been done at the request of the Government Censor, Lieut. J. E. Maxfield. No irregularity has so far been charged against any of the former employes. In addition to this precaution the office of the company will be under the surveillance of one or more officers of the Secret Service, and any person offering a cablegram in cipher or in any way suspiciously worded will have to give an account of himself.

Rations for Soldiers' Families.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Representative Slayden has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to each member of the family of every enlisted man in the regular army who has been ordered off to active duty one army ration for each day during the war, or until his return to his post.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Huepfel—Doelger.

Adolph G. Huepfel, second son of J. C. G. Huepfel, the brewer, was married last evening to Miss Matilde Doelger, daughter of Peter Doelger, at the Doelger residence, Riverside Drive and One Hundredth Street. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, a veritable floral bower, by the Rev. Anthony Lammel of St. Joseph's Church. The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, with trimmings of point lace and a veil of lace, held in place with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Anna G. Huepfel, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. The bridal procession also included the bride's youngest sister, Miss Celia Doelger and her brother, Master Frank Doelger. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Huepfel will sail for Europe on the Lucania Saturday. In the Autumn they will occupy their new home, 9 West Eighty-sixth Street, a present of Mr. Peter Doelger to his daughter. Besides two old friends of the families, George Ehret and E. C. Schaefer, there were only relatives present—Mr. and Mrs. P. Doelger, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuser, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Morschhauser, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Huepfel, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Huepfel, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. W. Woerz, Mr and Mrs. William Ebling, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Doelger, Mrs. J. Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morschhauser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hachmeister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doelger, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kramer, Jr.

McKinney—Reynaud.

The country home of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Reynaud in Fleetwood was the scene yesterday afternoon of a pretty wedding between their daughter, Miss Annette J. Reynaud, and Glenn Ford McKinney, son of J. F. McKinney of Titusville, Penn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. Halpin, S. J. The bride's sister, Miss Aurelia M. Reynaud, and William Renwick of Brooklyn were in attendance as maid of honor and best man. About seventy relatives and intimate friends were present, and were guests at a dinner which followed the ceremony. Mr. McKinney is a lawyer and a member of the University and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. He is a Protestant and his bride is a Roman Catholic.

Colonial Dames Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—The New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in annual meeting here to-day, elected these officers: President—Mrs. Joseph Bedle of Jersey City; Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. F. Jamieson of Lawrenceville, and Mrs. John Scudder, Jersey City. A Board of Managers was also chosen. Miss Mary S. Jamieson of Lawrenceville and Miss Justina L. Atterbury hold over as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Wendell Yandell.

David Wendell Yandell, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Louisville, Ky., died Monday at his home after an illness of nearly four years. Dr. Yandell was born Sept. 12, 1826, near Murfreesborough, Tenn. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1846, went to Europe for two years' study, and returned to Louisville in 1848, were he began to practice medicine.

He became a professor in the University of Louisville in 1859, and was a Medical Director in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1866. He was elected President of the American Medical Association in 1871, and was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Indiana Medical College in 1874. In 1870 he established The American Practitioner.

As he began to grow old much of his practice was turned over to his son-in-law, but he was a very busy man as long as he was able to do any work. The funeral will take place to-day in Louisville. The First Regiment of the Kentucky Militia, of which Dr. Yandell was Surgeon, will lead the parade.

Mrs. Henry T. Thurber.

Mrs. Henry T. Thurber, whose husband was President Cleveland's private secretary, and who is the law partner of Don M. Dickinson, died in Detroit yesterday. Mrs. Thurber was a native of Detroit, daughter of William Croul. Her mother was a daughter of Gen. Hugh Brady. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, was domestic in her tastes, but a favorite in society. This was especially true during her residence in Washington. Mrs. Thurber leaves three sons and two daughters. The funeral will take place Thursday.

Obituary Notes.

A. M. SOTELDO died at Washington yesterday. He was for some years Minister from Venezuela, then the Solicitor of its legation, and recently its agent in the Bureau of American Republics. He was an authority among all the legations in regard to Central and South American diplomacy. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

WILLIAM J. VAN PELT, aged seventy-three, died Monday, at his residence, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Convent Avenue. The funeral services will take place from the residence at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Van Pelt was a native of this city. He was an employe of the Post Office for forty-six years, and at the time of his resignation, three years ago, was Superintendent of the newspaper department.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, Near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Unless You Insist on Carl H. SCHULTZ'S, the only pure and correct Mineral Waters, you may have your whisky spoiled by inferior water. Ask for Schultz's and take no other.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer, is used over the whole civilized world; is imported from South America.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,
326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

McKINNEY—REYNAUD.—On Tuesday, May 3, 1898, at Fleetwood, Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. Father Halpin, Annette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Reynaud, to Glenn Ford McKinney.

DIED.

ACTON.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Sunday, May 1st, Thomas C. Acton, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his home at Saybrook on Wednesday afternoon, May 4th, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station, New Haven Road, at 10 o'clock. Returning from Saybrook at 4:20.

BLAUVELT.—At Omaha, Neb., on Sunday, May 1st, George Taylor Blauvelt, son of Rev. I. Alstyne and Caroline Taylor Blauvelt, of Roselle, N. J.

Funeral at his home in Roselle, Wednesday, May 4th, at 3 P. M.

BUTTRICK.—Susan van Vranken Romeyn, wife of Frank Buttrick, and daughter of the late Theodore Romeyn, at Detroit, Mich., April 30, 1898.

MASTER.—On Monday, May 2d, 8 A. M., Marjorie Clover Master, eldest daughter of Samuel C. and Gertrude E. Master, in the fifth year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, May 4th, at 2 P. M., from her parents' residence, 44 East 129th St.

SOUTHMAYD.—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday evening, April 30th, Frederick A. Southmayd, son of the late Samuel D. Southmayd, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 72 Walnut St., on Wednesday morning, May 4, on the arrival of the 10:10 train from New York via Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

STEERS.—On Sunday, May 1st, 1898, Rebecca B., wife of James R. Steers.

Funeral services at her late residence, 101 Park Av., on Wednesday, May 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, in New Haven, Conn., May 2, Winston Trowbridge Townsend, son of William K. and Mary Trowbridge Townsend, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at 148 Grove Street, New Haven, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

VAN PELT.—May 2d, in his 73d year, William J. Van Pelt.

Funeral services at his late residence, 74 Convent Av., corner West 144th St., N. Y. City, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

FIGHT WITH FOOTPADS.

One of Them, After Receiving a [illegible] Beating, Attempts a Second Assault.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May [illegible] highwaymen who attempted to hold up and rob Commissioner Frederick P. Van [illegible] ing in this town to-night were captured and lodged in the Hackensack jail after an exciting encounter.

Commissioner Wettering was passing along Hudson Street when three men stepped [illegible] him and demanded his money. One of the footpads attempted to seize him by the throat, but he fought off his assailants and called for assistance. Policeman [illegible] Saphtleben, who heard his cries, promptly went to his aid. One of the highwaymen, who said his name was Eugene Sullivan, struck the policeman in the face with his fist, when the officer drew a pair of handcuffs, and beat him with them over the head into unconsciousness.

Another of the footpads, who said his name was Frederick Miller, ran down to the Hackensack River, and jumped in, but after wading out some distance in the mud he concluded to surrender. The third highwayman, who said he was Patrick Farrell, tried to render assistance to Sullivan, but was overpowered.

When Sullivan regained consciousness he got up on his feet and made another pass at the officer, but was finally overpowered and placed in handcuffs. None of the prisoners are known in this section, and they are believed to be New York crooks.

Fire Excites Chicago's Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Members of the Board of Trade were called upon at noon to-day to organize themselves into a bucket brigade and extinguish a blaze which was discovered near the telephone box on the main floor. Smoke was seen issuing from a corner, and soon the traders in the grain pits ceased shouting and hastened to that part of the building. The fire was put out before any material damage had been done. It is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 3.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Names and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May
ALBERT, M., 106 E. Broadway	3	3
*ANDRIST, G., St. Joseph's Hosp	88	30
BANG, C. W., 112 Waverley Place	46	2
BEGEN, Bernard, 226 E. 44th St	85	2
BUHLING, Jennie, 325 E. 25th St	55	1
BAUMAN, August, 303 E. 69th St	67	1
BAISLEY, Thomas, 301 E. 125th St	6	2
BARRE, Luder, 433 E. 56th St	11	2
BENNACIO, Lorenzo, 280 Elizabeth	3	1
*BYRNES, Julia, William's Bridge	31	29
CALLAHAN, Henry L., 68 W. 93d St	27	1
COSGROVE, J., Hospital for Ruptured	10	2
CASHIN, Alice, 56 7th St	18	2
CALLAHAN, W., 1,067 1st Av	52	2
*CROWLEY, Dennis, Seton Hospital	38	30
CULLEN, M., St. Joseph's Hospital	29	1
*CLARK, Annie, Seton Hospital	27	30
DUNN, Annie, 221 E. 37th St	46	1
DOMICO, Sarah, 253 Elizabeth St	6	2
DONNELLY, P., Arthur Av. and 180th	77	1
*ECKSTEIN, Henrietta, [illegible] 9th Av	27	30
FALLS, John, Home for Blind	70	1
FLYNN, Mary, 455 W. 16th St	38	1
*FREED, Johanna E., 208 Alexander Av	57	30
GLASER, Elizabeth, 80 Willett St	79	2
GERDES, Helene, 501 W. 141st St	1	1
GOLDSTEIN, Hyman, 99 1st St	8	2
GILLIS, Teresa, 1,909 2d Av	3	1
HUESTA, Clara De La, 632 E. 139th	44	1
HORN, Kate M., 1,597 Lexington Av	27	1
HARTNETT, Mary, Manh. State Hos	80	1
HEATHERTON, E. J., Mill's Hotel	54	2
HOFFMAN, Minnie, 346 E. 49th St	78	1
HOGAN, Ann, 322½ E. 50th St	82	1
HERRMANN, Aloys, 481 9th Av	30	1
HYNES, Patrick, 349 E. 109th St	69	1
*HALL, George, 190 Park Row	66	30
*HOLLAND, T., Manh. State Hosp	59	29
*HARVEY, Andrew, St. Joseph's Hos	42	29
*HURLEY, Julia, St. Joseph's Hosp	47	29
HAYES, Michael, St. Joseph's Hosp	89	1
KELLY, Patrick, 509 9th Av	26	2
KSUISKI, Hirsch, 259 Stanton St	89	2
KOSZYNSKI, Hannah, 106 Essex St	74	1
KEANE, C., Nursery and Child's Hos	1	2
KELSCH, Lillie, 313 W. 69th St	4	2
KREISS, George, 3,589 3d Av	55	1
KEHRMANN, Abram, 687 E. 162d St	20	2
LYDY, Grace, 79 Perry St	7	2
LETTO, Vincenzo, 82 Mulberry St	4	1
LAUMONIER, José, Bellevue Hospital	86	1
LEE, George, Catholic Protectory	8	1
MURTAUGH, Delia, 468 [illegible] Av	26	1
MARTIN, Grace M., 1,059 Park Av	3	2
MITCHELL, John C., 2,554 8th Av	58	1
MURRAY, Mary J., 408 W. 25th St	1	2
MOORE, Florence A., 2,432 8th Av	1	1
MAHER, Michael J., 323 E. 22d St	4	2
MECEO, Nicolino, 139 Thompson St	1	1
MORRISON, Elizabeth G., [illegible] E. 141st	68	1
MANNAR, Frances E. A., 372 E. 138th	74	1
MUSICK, Mary, Seton Hospital	27	1
*McQUADE, James, 308 Avenue C	52	30
McGILL, Thomas, 207 W. 60th St	44	1
McGAHEY, William, 426 E. 20th St	15	2
McINTYRE, Ellen, St. Joseph's Hosp	68	1
NALLY, Edward, 596 S. Boulevard	7	1
O'CONNOR, Margaret, 518 W. 168th	1	1
ROBERTS, Rose G., 146 E. 126th St	58	1
ROTHSTEIN, Bettie, 173 Norfolk St	1	2
*ROONEY, Lawrence, 38 Washington	46	30
*RUMESKE, Dora A., 3,387 3d Av	32	30
*REGAN, James, 562 E. 141st St	1	30
*ROBINSON, Martha, 670 E. 184th St	50	30
*REISS, Louise, 556 E. 154th St	2	30
SEWALD, Moses, 323 E. 119th St	57	1
SIMON, Charles, 170 E. 79th St	84	1
SMOLDEN, Michael, 10 Hamilton St	3	2
SHEPSKY, Shapsi, 41 Lewis St	57	2
SCHOENFELD, Leonard, 52 E. 9th St	31	2
SULLIVAN, J. H., 882 6th Av	51	1
*SPOHN, Gottlieb, Fordham Hospital	74	30
*SMITH, Dean, Riverside Hospital	2	29
SAUER, David, 414 E. 66th St	60	1
TIMMS, Charles, 855 10th Av	10	2
TREGER, Annie M., 420 E. 15th St	68	2
URZ, Frederick, 428 E. 6th St	73	2
VON GLAHN, Margaretta, 657 11th Av	43	1
WOLF, Daniel, 652 E. 6th St	41	2
WALTER, Hugo, 433 E. 16th St	51	1
WARNER, Frank, Blackwell's Island	61	1
WAGNER, Gertrude, 628 6th Av	1	1
*WALLACE, Ellen J., 171st St. and Marcy Place	3	30
*WALLACE, Catharine, 546 E. 155th	61	30
*ZVERINA, John, 292 2d St	67	30

Brooklyn.

Names and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May
BROWNE, Thomas D., 1,864 Dean St	34	1
BLOCH, Annie, 56 Osborn St	45	2
*BROWN, William, 110 S. 4th St	63	30
EREEN, Martin, 1,397 Pacific St	30	2
CORTES, Jane H., 66 Lenox Road	72	1
COLLINS, Mary, St. Mary's Hospital	65	2
CARROLL, Johanna, 91 Ferris St	35	2
CARSON, Charles, 7 Gates Av	58	1
CORBETT, Dennis, 79 2d Place	85	2
CRUFFS, Rosine, 224 Johnson Av	1	2
DEEGAN, Mary, 350 Classon Av	73	2
DE CIURCIO, Ferdirand, 861 3d Av	24	2
ERZINGER, Elenor, Ocean and Neptune Avs	58	1
FORTE, Carmenza, Schenectady Av. and President St	5	2
FLYNN, Loretta M., 120 Sumpter St	1	2
GAYNOR, Elizabeth, 960 Franklin Av	58	1
GRIFFIN, Thomas, Ocean Av. and King's Highway	16	1
*GATHMAN, Frederick, 115 Grove St	49	30
GRIFFIN, William, 99 Concord St	25	1
GUSTAPEN, Tilda, 344 Court St	35	2
GUY, Margareth, 84 Hopkins St	38	1
HERDERICH, Carrie, 143 McKibben	4	2
HOEHN, Frank, 71 Hamburg Av	7	1
HOOPER, Henry, 2,044 Dean St	50	1
HADLEY, Thomas J., 290 Sumpter St	4	1
HARDER, Dorothea E., 691 Gates Av	70	2
HARNETT, Mary, 128 Bergen St	53	1
LENNON, Annie R., 165 Tillary St	4	1
LIEBIG, Wilhelm, Lutheran Hospital	60	2
MOORE, Frank A. J., 230 Cooper St	1	2
MELGOOD, Fannie, 36 1st Place	53	2
MURPHY, Edward, 564 Sterling Pl	24	2
MORAN, Martha, 884 Franklin Av	20	2
McCUNE, William, 20 43d St	50	2
McGEE, Michael, Kings County Hos	77	2
McDONOUGH, Thomas B., Avenue C and E. 11th St	1	1
*McCLOSKEY, William E., 142 Bedford Av	28	30
O'NEIL, James, 30 Meserole Av	70	2
O'DAY, John A., 625 Union St	1	2
PISANO, Antonia, 109 Graham St	4	2
*QUIGLEY, Susan, 222 Clifton Place	73	30
*RICHARDS, Sarah F., 257 13th St	52	30
SEYFARTH, Charles H., 128 Suydam	27	1
STARK, William, 108 Pearl St	47	1
SEITZ, Melville, 352A 9th St	1	2
SPEICHER, Caroline, 199 Meserole	51	1
SCHLOTT, Katherine, 2,712 Fulton St	76	1
SCAIPE, Thomas C., 103 N. 9th St	2	2
SMITH, Rose, 71 Cook St	1	2
SHEVLIN, William, 262 Ewen St	6	2
STOLL, Emma, 773 Hart St	1	2
TRUSCH, Rose, 175 Irving Av	1	2
*TULLGREN, Auguste, 315 Hicks St	56	30
TIERNEY, Joseph, 873 Broadway	2	3
VORHEES, Susanna, Meth. Epis. Hos	60	2
VAN ZOAN, John, 68 Sands St	3	2
WITTE, William, 1,617 Beverly Road	88	2
WARD, Margaret F., 715 Macon St	36	1

*Date of death in April.

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Second Mortgage Bonds of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the THIRD INSTALMENT OF 15 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on MAY 9TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1898.

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James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

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SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Again yesterday the stock market reflected the new confidence born of the magnificent American victory at Manila, and the thereby strengthened belief in the early termination of the war. Throughout the day stocks were strong, and although there were none of those sensational advances which marked Monday's session, yet stocks held firmly, and in some instances further substantial gains were recorded.

⁂

The market was strong in the face of London selling and of realizing by professional traders who bought stocks on Saturday and early on Monday morning. There were also evidences of selling by some interests apparently well supplied with stock, which, according to Street rumors, was attributed to the Standard Oil group. But despite these sales, the market continued notably firm, and, what was more significant, except from the sources just mentioned, there seemed to be very little long stock come out, even at the higher prices.

⁂

Naturally there was a smaller volume of transactions yesterday than on Monday, and the market was much quieter in every way. The professional contingent was active, but much less boisterous than when the news of Commodore Dewey's success was fresh and better adapted for use in working up bullish enthusiasm. The commission houses were again conspicuous buyers of stocks, notably of the Grangers. In the bond market there was further strength and activity, the bonds of the more speculative character being largely traded in.

Two trust stocks—Sugar and Tobacco—were the features of the market. Both were traded in to the extent of more than 45,000 shares, and both were at times especially buoyant, although in that buoyancy there were evidences of adroit manipulation. Toward the close of the day covering by some of the traders who were desirous of closing out their contracts over the holiday to-day was responsible for a final spurt in the market.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $6,500 fours, 1925, coupon, at 120.

In State bonds, $26,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 67½@67.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	National Lead	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Tobacco pf.	⅝	Norf. & West.	2⅛
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Ore. Short Line	2⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. P., M. & M.	2⅜
Consolidated Ice	1	Third Avenue	3½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Minnesota Iron	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chicago & N. W.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Consolidated Gas	2½	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
General Electric	½	West. Chi. Street	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Met. Street Ry. 5s	1¾
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Nor. Pac. Coll. 5s	5
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	3½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	1¾
B'klyn El. 1st, t. r.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W. con. 5s	1
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	2	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1½	Norf. & W. con. 4s	1
Col. C. & I. 6s	4	Nort. Pac. prior 4s	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	3½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2½	Ore. S. L. con.	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	Ore. S. L., Inc. A.	1½
L. E. & W. 2d	3	St. L. & S. F. 4s	2
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	3
		Wabash 1st	1
		Wabash 2d	1

Bond Declined.

Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per ance, $1,043,701.

Clearing House exchanges, $172,605,019; balance, $11,529,339; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,043,701.

Money on call in London at 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞@93 15-16, and 94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—16 2-3@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ¼, to 116⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52¼. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 94; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 84½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 103⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 35; Atchison, ¼, to 12, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅞. British Consols for money sold at 111⅝, and for the account at 111 9-16. The Bank of England gained £189,000 on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f., 87½c, and exchange on London was 25f. 32c.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 34,080,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 580,000 marks; other securities increased 38,720,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 55,580,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 165.80; in Rome, at 107.05; in Madrid at 62.30, and in Lisbon at 60.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,514,194 against $8,818,313 in the preceding week, and $6,995,207 in the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1 $56,325,584 against $128,778,551 in the corresponding period last year.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

In discussing the probable effect of the war upon general business, Mr. Marshall Field, Chicago's millionaire merchant, is quoted by The Tribune of that city as saying:

"Of course, business must be affected by anything as great as a war between two countries. War unsettles, and while it lasts business men are compelled to be more cautious than in times of peace. No man will take a long commercial chance when he knows that in addition to ordinary mercantile possibilities he is liable to have every plan frustrated by the events of war. Outside of the disturbing certainties of war I don't know how the trouble will affect business, even my own."

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Gold to the amount of $3,000,000 was yesterday announced as having been engaged for importation. Lazard Frères will import the whole amount. The grand total of gold imported and engaged since Feb. 25 now stands at over $70,000,000, of which the San Francisco banks have drawn from Australia $7,600,000, and about $2,250,000 has come from Cuba. The National City Bank heads the list of importers with over $12,000,000 to its credit. Lazard Frères stand second with nearly $10,000,000.

Sterling exchange was dull yesterday, but rates were firm. Actual demand and cable rates advanced ¼c.

LONDON SOLD AMERICANS.

London was a heavy seller of stocks in the New York market yesterday. Before the opening quotations from abroad were considerably below the New York closing and the arbitrage houses were all active as sellers in the first hour. London sales amounted to between 25,000 and 30,000 shares. St. Paul seemed to be the favorite, although Louisville and Nashville, the Northern Pacifics, the Union Pacifics, and, in fact, all of the international stocks, suffered from the London sales.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Call money was somewhat firmer yesterday, due to the calling of some loans in the morning. As high as 4 per cent. was asked by the banks in the afternon, but throughout the day the trust companies offered money at 3 per cent. Time money was in considerably better supply yesterday than for some time, and loans were made at 5 and 5½ per cent. for short dates.

TOBACCO TRUST.

Tobacco was one of the most active stocks on the list yesterday, pushing Sugar Trust hard for the leadership. In the early trading the stock was notably strong, selling up close to 111. Later in the day, on heavy realizing sales by traders, it dropped back, and closed at 108⅝, with a fractional gain. The stock was bought and bid up by the same brokers who have been active in it for some time past, and there were again many rumors regarding the coming meeting of the company, at which new interests in the property are slated to do important things. Most of the stories current yesterday stated that there would be no change in the Tobacco Trust Directory.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week of April were made public last night. The statement showed gross earnings for the week amounting to $847,769, an increase of $105,725 over the corresponding period of last year. The earnings are over $130,000 in excess of those of the fourth week of April, 1896, and over $200,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

GRANGER SHARES ACTIVE.

The three Granger stocks were uniformly active yesterday, but Rock Island was the only one making a net advance for the day. In St. Paul and in Burlington there seemed to be quite a liberal supply of stock, and although each was traded in to the extent of nearly 30,000 shares neither fluctuated over a range greater than 1 point. Rock Island, on the other hand, was notably strong, particularly in the afternoon. It sold as high as 90, and closed within a fraction of that price, with a net gain of 1 point for the day. Over 22,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Neither Northwest nor Omaha was active, and both declined fractionally.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Two failures announced on London Stock Exchange.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on American Cotton Oil preferred stock.

Stockholders of New Central Coal Company to act upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000 and the par value of the shares from $100 to $20 each.

Increase of $700,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and $2,600,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Revival of stories of efforts to push scheme for consolidation of all the local gas companies.

Increase of $18,860 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for March and $30,900 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's net earnings for same month.

Weakness of bar silver in London on proposition of Indian Government to establish gold standard in the Indian Empire.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that French wheat has been taken off for months of May and June.

Postponement of meeting of officials of trans-continental lines to act on proposition of Canadian Pacific to end rate war.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in April showed increases: Denver and Rio Grande, $35,300; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, $13,706; St. Joseph and Grand Island, $8,156; St. Paul, $105,725.

⁂

Kansas City, Suburban Belt showed a decrease of $856.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

110 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 90¼ per cent.

$1,000 American Lithographic Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due on or before Jan. 1, 1921, 65 per cent.

799 shares Orchard Land Company, $100 each, $25 lot.

Policy issued to Charles E. Runk by the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for $5,000, March 22, 1892, being a participating twenty-year endowment policy, annual premium $261.80, $50.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¾@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 25½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 366,033.67 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .22, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 500 Gould & Curry at .20, 400 Mexican at .16, 500 Mollie Gibson at .25, 500 Potosi at .27, 100 Union at .10.

On the Mining Exchange 35,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.01¾@.01¾, 3,100 Anaconda at .37¼@.36@.37, 2,500 Anchoria Leland at .61½@.62, 16,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08@.03¾@.08¼, 136,000 Cannon Ball at .004½@.005½ buyer 30, @.004½ cash, 1,700 Elkton at .70@.70½, 5,000 Garfield Grouse at .06, 2,000 Golden Fleece at .24@25½@25¼, 151,000 Gold Magnet at .004¾@.006 buyer 30, @.005, 1,500 Havana at .75@.75¼, 500 Isabella at .21, 13,000 Jefferson at .03@.03½, 10,000 Justice at .02½, 1,000 Lillie at .81@.82@.82, 2,600 Mollie Gibson at .22@.23, .004, 1,800 Portland at .95@.94@.95, 486,000 Sentinel at .01½ buyer 30, @.006@.006¼ buyer 60, 7,000 Union at .10¼@.10½, 13,000 Work at .02½. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 15 Boston and Montana at 182@182½, 5 Calumet and Hecla at 525, 20 Osceola at 41@41½, 10 Quincy at 106@107½, 5 Tamarack at 152.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.35	King. & Pem. Iron	.15
Alta	.12	La Crosse	.13
Belcher	.18	Leadville	.08
Best & Belcher	.27	Little Chief	.13
Breece	.40	Mexican	.10
Brunswick	.13	Ophir	.35
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Plymouth Con.	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.60	Standard Con.	1.55
Enterprise Min. Co.	.45	Union Con.	.14
Father De Smet	.14	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.20	Yellow Jacket	.09

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.30	Occidental	.90
Adams Con.	.03	Plymouth	.08
Belcher	.10	Potosi	.20
Best & Belcher	.25	Quicksilver	1.00
Breece	.30	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Brunswick Con.	.13	Savage	.10
Belmont	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	1.55
Choliar	.20	Small Hopes	.80
Crown Point	.10	Union Con.	.10
Chrysolite	.09	Utah	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Victor	1.00
Com. T. C. stock	.03	Yellow Jacket	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Argentum Juanita	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Alamo	.01
Deadwood Terra	.75	Anaconda	.26
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.02
Gould & Curry	.18	Golden Fleece	.20
Hale & Norcross	.40	Isabella	.20
Homestake	37.00	Mollie Gibson	.25
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.10
La Crosse	.16	Pharmacist	.05
Little Chief	.14	Portland	.90
Mexican	.09	Specimen	.02
Ontario	2.75	Union	.09
Ophir	.35	Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.05	Isabella	.20½
Gold Magnet	.003¼	Jefferson	.03
Havana	.75	Justine	.02⅝
Pilgrim	.003½	Lillie	.81½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Mollie Gibson	.22
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anaconda	.36½	Old Gold	.003¼
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Portland	.95
Cannon Ball	.004½	Sentinel	.006
Elkton	.70	Union	.10¼
Garfield Gr.	.06	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Golden Fleece	.25⅜		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	199	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	87	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	57
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	64	66
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	101½
Columbus Gas	80	85
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co., (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	149
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80½	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	76
Glucose common	44½	45
Glucose preferred	95	96½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	83	86
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	23½	24½
Malt preferred	71	72
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	23½	25
National Biscuit pf.	83	85
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	374	375
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT—			
Month of April	491,802	437,814	439,553
From July 1	4,568,816	4,335,132	4,337,007
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
4th week April	$199,400	$164,100	$170,900
Month	628,600	545,500	554,800
From July 1	6,953,767	5,762,803	6,277,922
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	803	389
4th week April	$75,203	$61,497	$16,764
Month	266,645	180,348	45,999
From Jan. 1	1,052,680	537,663	197,499
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week April	$11,046	$11,902	$6,794
Month	37,627	34,517	21,786
From Jan. 1	149,012	119,103	85,343
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week April	$28,255	$20,099	$12,200
Month	94,642	70,096	...
From July 1	1,057,163	792,244	...
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	835,107	735,695	697,691
Op. expenses	550,364	496,008	511,901
Net earnings	284,743	239,687	185,790
Total income	287,446	243,051	193,381
Charges	238,098	216,364	217,512
Surplus	49,348	26,687	*24,131
*Deficit.			
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for March—			
Gross earnings	1,002,788	1,036,583	812,700
Exp. and taxes	700,762	783,387	543,987
Net earnings	302,026	253,196	268,713
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	8,918,295	8,089,087	7,788,800
Net earnings	2,923,984	2,652,016	2,461,326
NORFOLK & WESTERN for March—			
Gross earnings	977,770	938,515	967,309
Op. expenses	676,757	619,234	776,626
Net earnings	301,013	319,281	190,683
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	8,542,042	7,997,701	
Op. expenses	5,832,415	5,971,329	
Net earnings	2,709,626	2,026,372	
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for March—			
Gross earnings	337,500	269,500	224,098
Op. expenses	210,700	179,000	181,283
Net earnings	126,800	89,900	43,860
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	962,800	753,142	682,143
Net earnings	325,301	244,429	152,429

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Between the Reading group and the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light, and Power stock and trust certificates there was considerable trading in Philadelphia. All these issues were higher than yesterday and stronger than the general list. Special influences apparently were at work in each case. Pennsylvania Manufacturing stock, $5 paid, advanced to 11⅛, which means a premium of about 7. This is an advance of nearly $4 within the past week. Meanwhile the 5s sold at 86, an advance of 6 since last Thursday. In explanation it was rumored that before the end of 1898 the United Gas Improvement would take over the entire local electric light outfit, guaranteeing $1 a share on Pennsylvania Manufacturing stock, or 20 per cent. per annum on the amount paid in, and, of course, shouldering the 5 per cent. on the trust certificates.

All the tractions were fractionally higher. United Gas rose 1¼, to 111½. Marsden advanced, then reacted. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey securities were higher; the bonds rose 1, to 102, and the stock was bid up a couple of points, but there were no offerings. Lehigh Valley, the Choctaws, and Pennsylvania Railroad were neglected.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22½	23
Northern Pacific common t. c.	25⅞	26
Northern Pacific pf.	65⅛	65⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅛	56¼
Reading t. c.	8⅞	9
Reading 1st pf.	20⅝	20¾
Reading 2d pf.	10 13-16	11
St. Paul	91½	91⅝
Western New York & Penn.	3	3⅛
Metropolitan Railway	144¾	145½
Philadelphia Traction	80	80½
Baltimore Cons.	23	23¼
Union Traction	15⅛	15¼
Electric Storage	20	21
Electric Storage pf.	22	23½
United Gas Imp.	110¾	110⅞
Welsbach Light	45½	46
Am. R. E. L.	2½	..
Marsden	5⅞	6
Choctaw	10⅛	10⅜
Choctaw pf.	30⅞	31
Reading g. 4s	81⅝	82⅛
Electric & P. 4s	81	81¼
Equitable Gas 5s	103⅛	103⅜
Cons. T. Pitts.	13⅛	13½
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	45½	46

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 3.—Business was good today, 20,500 shares and $53,000 bonds selling in the first half of the day. Activity centred in Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, as usual, with Union Pacific preferred and Boston and Montana prominent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	221
Boston & Lowell	..	218
Boston & Maine	160	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards	109½	110
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	114	..
Fitchburg pf.	98½	99
Old Colony	186	187
Oregon Short Line	..	30
West End	81½	82

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	11½	12
Atlantic	26½	28
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	183	183½
Butte & Boston	25	25¼
Calumet & Hecla	525	..
Centennial	12⅛	12¼
Franklin	11½	12
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	41	41½
Pioneer (gold)	4⅞	5¼
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	5	..
Tamarack	152	154
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	20¾	21

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	254	..
Dominion Coal	17¾	18¼
Dominion Coal pf.	100	101
Edison Electric Illuminating	100	170
Erie Telephone	65¼	66½
General Electric	33⅞	34
General Electric pf.	85	89
Illinois Steel	46	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
New England Telephone	124	127
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	177½	178
United States Oil	12⅞	13
United States Rubber	18	19
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¼	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26	26¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—North Chicago picked up to-day after selling down from the opening at 186, to 185½. The advance carried it to 190 at the close. There was only a point's range in West Chicago. It opened at 88⅞, but fell to 88. After touching 89, it closed at 88. Biscuit common had a narrow range, varying only from 28⅝ to 28⅜. The close was 28½. The preferred stock sold from 84½, where it opened and closed, to 84¾ as the highest and 84¼ for the lowest price. Lake Street Elevated is looking up. It opened at 11⅝ and closed at 12¾. Diamond Match sold at 127½@128.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard Company	23½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	58
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129⅝
National Biscuit Company, com.	24⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	84
Brew. & Malt. Company	5½
Brew. & Malt. Company pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Company	6½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Company pf.	31½
Chi. Packing & P. Company	32½
Chi. Packing & P. Company pf.	45
International Packing Company	17½
International Packing Company pf.	40
Chi. City Railway	222
North Chi. Street Railroad	185¾
West Chi. Street Railroad	59
South Side Elevated Railroad	57
Lake Street Elevated	12
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	9
Street's W. S. C. Line	17

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.16	.18
Alpha Con.	.03	.08
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.10	.11
Best & Belcher	.25	.28
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.15	..
Challenge Con.	..	.12
Choliar	.20	.20
Confidence	.40	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.56	.61
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	..	.10
Gould & Currie	.20	.21
Hale & Norcross	..	.45
Julia	.01	..
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.10	.11
Occidental Con.	1.10	1.10
Ophir	.37	.39
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.22	.23
Savage	.13	.18
Sierra Nevada	.61	.67
Standard	1.55	1.50
Utah Con.	.06	.07
Union Con.	.15	.15
Yellow Jacket	.07	.08

Silver bars, 56½; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 10; telegraph, 12½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Anaconda	34	42	35	39
Anchoria	60	70	61	65
Argentum	21	24	25	26
Battle Mountain	18¼	18¾	19⅝	19⅞
Consolidated	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
Elkton	70⅝	71	70⅝	70½
El Paso	6⅞	7	7	7⅛
Gibson	22	23	22	29
Gold Coin	90	90½	90	92
Gold King	48	52	50	55
Golden Fleece	24	28	24	26
Garfield Con.	14¼	15¼	15¼	15
Isabella	21	21⅞	21	21¼
Jefferson	2¾	3		
Lillie	82	88	82	84
Matao	14	15	14	15
Moon Anchor	71	71¼	72½	72¾
Pharmacist	5½	5¾	5½	6
Portland	89	90	95	95¼
Rawlings	15⅞	18	15⅛	18
Rosa	11⅞	12⅝	12	12¼
Union	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Work	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$215,605,486
Gold reserve	180,962,434
Net silver	5,744,847
United States notes in the Treasury	31,131,285
Treasury notes of 1890	2,751,976
Total receipts this day	1,191,894
Total receipts this month	2,668,860
Total receipts this year	343,595,810
Total expenditures this day	1,700,000
Total expenditures this month	3,228,000
Total expenditures this year	350,901,195
Deposits in National banks	28,927,658
National bank notes received for redemption	124,561
Government receipts from customs	615,770
Internal revenue	326,678
Miscellaneous	250,440

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,930	Am. Sug. Ref.	128⅝	128¾	127½	128⅜
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
2,310	Am. Tobacco	107	110⅝	107	108⅝
220	A., T. & S. F.	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
410	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞
290	Brook. R. T.	39½	39¾	39⅜	39⅜
13,100	C., B. & Q.	96½	96⅝	95½	96⅜
11,850	C., M. & St. P.	91⅛	91⅝	90⅝	91⅛
6,130	C., R. I. & P.	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89½
150	Gen. Electric	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅞
1,150	Louis. & Nash.	51⅛	51¼	50⅞	50⅞
1,600	Manhattan	98½	98⅝	98	98⅝
470	Mo. Pacific	29⅜	29	28¼	28⅞
150	N. Y. Central	112	113⅛	112	113⅛
620	Northern Pacific	26¼	26½	26⅛	26
1,450	N. Pacific pf.	65⅜	65⅜	64⅞	65⅛
10	Norf. & W. pf.	48	48	48	48
20	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
540	People's Gas	93⅝	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝
360	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	Reading 1st pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
30	Southern Ry.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
50	Southern pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
230	Tenn. C. & I.	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝
150	Union Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2,340	Union Pacific pf.	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞	55½
10	Wabash pf.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
90	Western Union	87½	88⅜	87⅝	88⅜
76,810					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	North. Pac. 4s.	92⅝	93⅛	92⅝	93⅛
5,000	Rio G. W. 4s.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
16,000	Texas Pacific 1st	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
11,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	52⅛	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞
$39,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	New York	220
Central National	160	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Irving	147½	Seventh National	108

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An announcement of Brown, Shipley & Co. of London states that the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad Company, having failed in the payment of its 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, dated April 1, 1890, it is their intention to take immediate steps for the protection of the interest of the holders of the same, for which purpose they request holders to deposit their securities with them without delay, receiving therefor negotiable certificates in accordance with an agreement dated April 1 last, which is obtainable upon application. In accordance with the same, Brown Brothers & Co. of this city announce that holders in this country may avail of the above by depositing their bonds with them and they recommend that holders should do so promptly, the time for deposit having been limited to June 1 next.

THREAD TRUSTS IN HARMONY.

English Sewing Co., Which Will Control American Thread Co., to Work with Coats Combination.

The President of the English Sewing Company, the new thread trust in England, and one of the Directors of that trust who have been in this country making arrangements with the American Thread Company, the new thread trust in this country, have just returned to England.

The reason given by the thread manufacturers of this country for forming a trust, or combination as they call it, is the ruinous cutting in prices which has been going on for a long time past. This new trust is the second in this country, and it is expected that the three trusts will come to an amicable arrangement in regard to prices of thread in this country and in England. In fact, if not in name, there will be two trusts: the English Sewing Company, which owns 60 per cent. of the American Thread Company, and the Coats Thread Company.

Peter Lowe of the firm of King & Co. said yesterday that the American Thread Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey about a month ago, and among the incorporators are himself and Charles N. King. John D. Parsons is the attorney.

The American Thread Company, said Mr. Lowe, is capitalized at $12,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is in common and $6,000,000 in preferred stock. It will also have a bonded indebtedness of $6,000,000 more, which will be in 4 per cent. bonds, making a total capitalization of $18,000,000.

The new company, Mr. Lowe continued, was formed to buy up the stock of the following companies: The Willimantic Thread Company, the Merric Company, the Hadley Company, the Case Thread Company, the William Clark Thread Company, the Barstow Thread Company, the Glasgow Thread Company, the Glasgow Yarn Mills, the New England Thread Company, the Ruddy Thread Company, the National Thread Company, and the Warren Thread Company. The shares are to be at a par value of $5 each, as in England £1 shares in companies are the most popular.

The English Sewing Company, Mr. Lowe went on to say, was formed last Fall. It will take 60 per cent of the common stock of the American Thread Company, and thus control it. The new combination will manufacture cotton, linen, silk, wool, and other threads. The preferred stock of the combination will pay an interest of 6 per cent., and the common stock whatever it may earn.

The Coats Thread Company, which bought up the Clark Mile End, the Clark O. N. T., and other thread companies, is the oldest thread combination. It had been competing very keenly with the English Sewing Company in the English market, and hereafter, Mr. Lowe said, the three new combinations will make arrangements by which all can run on a paying basis.

EXCHANGES CLOSED TO-DAY.

The Banks Will Be Open to Attend to Necessary Business.

While many stock brokers' offices will be open to-day, and every bank will have some clerks to attend to business that cannot be neglected, all the Exchanges will be closed. William Sherer, manager of the Bank Clearing House, sent this circular to its members yesterday:

The Clearing House Committee herewith send for your information the following synopsis of the opinion of counsel as to the treatment of commercial paper falling due on May 4, 1898:

Chapter 118 of the Laws of 1898, taking effect March 25, 1898, made the 4th of May, 1898, the day commemorative of the new charter, a holiday.

By the provisions of this act all bills, checks, and notes falling due May 4 are payable and presentable for acceptance or payment on May 5, 1898.

But this does not apply to bills, checks, and notes made before the act took effect, March 25, and such bills, checks, and notes are payable and presentable for acceptance or payment on May 4, 1898, therefore requiring the attendance of sufficient force at each bank to present and pay any such items.

The Clearing House, however, will be closed on May 4, 1898.

The Everdell Will Contest.

In the contest over the will of Miss Mary L. Everdell, who died at 1,227 Lexington Avenue last October, leaving the bulk of her estate to St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. Allen Fitch testified yesterday, as an expert, that Miss Everdell suffered from senile dementia and was mentally unsound at the time she made her will. The case is pending before Surrogate Rollins.

FINANCIAL.

West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

To the Holders of the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated 1st April, 1890:

The West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad Company having failed to provide for the payment of the Coupons of the above-mentioned Bonds, due 1st April, 1898, we desire to give notice to the Bondholders that it is our intention to take immediate steps for the protection of their interests. To this end it is necessary for us to have control of the Bonds, and we accordingly request the holders to deposit their Bonds with us without delay.

In exchange for them we shall issue negotiable certificates (a Stock Exchange quotation for which will be applied for) in terms of an agreement bearing date 1st April, 1898, copies of which and schedules of deposit may be obtained at our office, on and after 12th April, 1898.

Prompt action is desirable, and in order that we may know to what extent we can represent the Bondholders, Bonds should be deposited with us not later than 1st May, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
Founders' Court, London, E. C., 5th April, 1898.

Holders in this country may avail of the above by depositing their bonds with us, and we recommend their doing so promptly.

The time allowed for deposit has been extended to 1st June, 1898.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 Wall Street.
New York, May 3d, 1898.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, MAY 5TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Supreme Court.)
100 shs. Reading Company, common.
$3,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds. of 1907.
(By order of executor.)
$1,200 N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. Consol. Deb. 4 p. c. Certfs.
$1,000 Housatonic R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$3,000 Cannelton Coal Co. of West Va., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R.
2 shs. Cannelton Coal Co. of West Va.
3 shs. Saratoga and Schenectady R. R. Co.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
3 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
12 shs. Bank of State of New York.
1 shr. Merchants' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
1 shr. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
1 shr. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
1 shr. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Paterson and Hudson River R. R. Co.
4 shs. Paterson and Ramapo R. R.
75 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of Conn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
500 shs. Interstate Land and Canal Co. Prefd.
500 shs. Interstate Land and Canal Co., common.
12,500 shs. Gold Creek, Nev., Mining Co. (Hypd.)
6,250 shs. Gold Creek, Nev., Townsite Co. (Hypd.)
31,250 shs. Gold Creek, Nev., Consld. Lodes Co. (Hypd.)
$12,000 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 11, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$12,000 Acceptance of Municipal Invest. Co., dated Jan'y 13, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$11,000 Acceptance of H. G. Ganson, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$14,500 Acceptance of C. B. Harris, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$6,600 Acceptance of T. E. Sanders, dated Jan'y 18, 1898, 20 days' sight (now in suit.)
$11,000 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight.
$5,000 Draft of Henry Baker, dated Octr. 6, 1897, drawn on Washington Loan and Trust Co.
$14,500 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 20th, 1898, 20 days' sight.
1 shr. Chemical National Bank.
200 shs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R'way Co. (Guar. Trust Co. Temp. Receipt.)
10 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
75 shs. 42d Street, Manhattanville & St. Nich. Ave. R. R.
25 shs. N. Y. Heat, Light, & Power Co., (Trust Co. Receipt.)
500 shs. Grimshaw Insulated Wire & Cable Mfg. Co.
$1,000 Union Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1905.
25 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1898.

The Bankers & Brokers'
Organization is actively Enrolling
RECRUITS
for their Regiment at Room G,
Mills Building.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York,
New York, May 3d, 1898.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Edward C. Schaefer,
Daniel Brubacher, Gustav L. Jaeger,
John Rheinfrank, Otto M. Eidlitz,
Conrad Stein, Frederick Folz,
Henry W. Schmidt, Louis P. Bach,
Bernhard Beinecke, George E. Mott,
Henry E. G. Luyties, Oscar F. Zollikoffer,
Charles A. King, Gustav Lindenmeyr.

Anthony Reichhardt, Moses Freund, and Walter G. Hennessy were elected Inspectors of Election for the next succeeding election.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the MANHATTAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will close on Friday, April 29th, 1898, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 11th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE HARLEM LIGHTING COMPANY for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 80th Street and East End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, at 11:30 A. M. Transfer books will close on Friday, April 29th, 1898, and will reopen on Wednesday, May 11th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 30, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.
The American Cotton Oil Company,
No. 46 Cedar Street, New York, May 3d, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the preferred capital stock of the American Cotton Oil Company was declared, payable June 1st, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 17 Nassau Street, New York.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 12 noon, May 14th, and reopened at 10 A. M., June 2d, 1898.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
New York, April 26, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on May 1, 1898.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, April 30, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of APGAR & COMPANY was dissolved by limitation of copartnership and mutual consent on Dec. 31st, 1897.

LOUIS J. APGAR,
HENRY C. WEITEMEYER,
EDWARD H. APGAR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of ORTGIES & CO. has expired by limitation. Mr. John Ortgies will sign in liquidation.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 3, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
99	102	22	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	......
18¾	19¼	400	American Cotton Oil	19	19	18¾	19	+ ½
72	72¾	245	Am. Cotton Oil pf	72	72	71½	71½	– ½
10⅝	11	1,225	Am. Spirits Mfg	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ½
27	27½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	26	26	26	26	– ½
128⅝	128¾	45,870	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129	129⅝	127¼	128⅝	– ⅜
110	110½	253	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
108⅜	108½	46,685	American Tobacco	107	110⅜	107	108⅝	+ ⅜
117	117½	110	American Tobacco pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
11⅛	11⅜	1,105	At., T. & S. F.	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅜	– ⅛
27¼	27½	18,461	At., T. & S. F. pf	27⅝	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	– ¼
16	16½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	......
6⅛	6¾	100	B. & O. Southw. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
2⅝	2⅞	1,865	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅜	6,875	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89⅝	89⅝	89	89⅜	– ⅜
115½	117	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅝
4	4⅜	125	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
59	64	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	61	61	61	61	......
48½	49	380	Canada Southern	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅜
82¼	..	400	Canadian Pacific	81½	82¼	81½	82¼	+ ¼
12¼	12⅝	800	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	......
19⅝	20	3,030	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	......
96⅜	96½	27,997	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96½	96½	95⅝	96⅜	– ⅛
11⅝	11¾	3,060	Chicago Great West	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅝	– ¼
8½	9½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
91¼	91⅜	29,937	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	91½	91½	90⅝	91⅜	– ¼
142½	143	103	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	143½	143½	142	142	......
121⅞	122¼	8,106	Chicago & Northw	122½	122½	121¾	121⅞	– ½
89⅝	90	21,984	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	88½	89⅝	88⅞	89⅝	+1
8	8½	192	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	+ ½
28¼	28⅞	220	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+2
28¾	29¼	1,070	C., C., C. & St. L.	29½	29½	29	29	– ¼
12½	12⅝	1,300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12½	– ⅜
46	49	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	48	48	48	48	+1
20½	22¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	+1
6	6½	10	Col., H. V. & Tol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	......
180	181	1,355	Consolidated Gas	182½	182½	180	180½	–2½
33	33½	270	Consolidated Ice	33	33	32½	32½	+1
108	108⅝	200	Del. & Hudson	108	108	108	108	......
44½	44¾	1,410	Denver & R. G. pf	44¾	44¾	44½	44¾	– ¼
10½	13	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	12⅞	600	Erie	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	......
33¾	34	1,025	Erie 1st pf	34	34	33½	33¾	– ⅝
16¾	17	100	Erie 2d pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
33½	34	1,180	General Electric	33⅞	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
20	21½	100	Hawaiian Sugar	21	21	21	21	+ ½
100	101	150	Illinois Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	– ¼
45	55	100	Illinois Steel Co	50	50	50	50	......
8¼	8¾	100	Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
17⅞	18½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18½	18½	18	18	– ½
44½	44¾	500	Laclede Gas	45	45	44	44¾	+ ¼
70	71½	16	Lake Erie & West. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	......
..	182½	40	Lake Shore	183	183	182½	182½	......
180	180½	110	Lake Shore certs	180½	180½	180½	180½	......
50⅜	50⅞	10,195	Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50¾	+ ⅛
98⅜	98½	4,647	Manhattan Con	98	98⅝	97¾	98⅜	– ⅛
145½	146	12,699	Metropolitan St. Ry	144½	146	143¾	145⅝	+ ⅝
101½	103½	80	Michigan Central	103	103½	103	103½	......
64	65	280	Minnesota Iron	64½	64½	64½	64½	+1
10⅞	11	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	......
33¾	34	520	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34	34	33½	33¾	– ¼
28½	28⅝	4,605	Missouri Pacific	28¾	29	28⅜	28⅝	– ¼
30¾	32¼	561	National Lead Co	32	32½	31⅝	32¼	+1¼
103½	106	48	National Lead Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	......
5	6	620	National Starch	5	5	5	5	......
93½	94	1,629	New Jersey Central	94	94	93	93⅝	– ⅜
..	..	100	New York Air Brake	17	17	17	17	+3
112⅝	113	6,865	New York Central	112¾	113	112	112⅞	+ ⅛
12	14	100	Norfolk & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+2⅛
47¾	48	2,750	Norfolk & West. pf	48¼	48¼	47¾	48	+ ¼
5¼	5⅝	200	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	......
25⅞	26	9,194	Northern Pacific	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25⅞	– ⅜
65⅛	65¼	10,595	Northern Pacific pf	65½	65½	64⅝	65⅛	– ⅜
14¾	15	1,380	Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14½	14⅝	– ⅛
29	30	1,700	Ore. Imp., all in. pd	29	29¾	29	29¾	+1
45	50	150	Oregon R. & Nav	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	–1
67	70	6	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	67	67	67	67	......
29	30½	200	Oregon Short Line	29½	30	29½	30	+2⅞
25⅞	26	2,145	Pacific Mail	25⅞	26	25½	26	......
112½	113⅛	1,052	Pennsylvania R. R.	112½	113½	112½	113	– ½
93½	93¾	6,175	People's Gas, Chicago	93¼	93⅝	93	93⅝	– ⅜
177	178½	265	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	178	178	178	178	......
17⅝	17⅞	2,330	Reading	17⅝	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
41½	41¾	2,940	Reading 1st pf	41¾	42	41	41¾	......
21½	21¾	750	Reading 2d pf	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
51	52	206	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	50⅛	52	50⅛	52	+2
16½	17	20	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	16	17	16	17	......
6⅜	6¾	120	St. L. & S. F.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
56¼	57	222	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	+ ½
25¾	26	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	– ¼
78	83	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	80	80	80	+2
131	134	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	+2¾
71¾	72	400	St. Paul & Omaha	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	– ⅛
140	150	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf	149	149	149	149	–1
14	14½	400	Southern Pacific	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+ ¼
8¼	8½	621	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	– ⅛
27¾	27⅞	3,983	Southern Railway pf	28	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
4	4¼	104	Standard R. & T.	4	4¼	4	4¼	......
21¾	22	2,710	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¾	– ½
10⅜	10⅝	410	Texas Pacific	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	– ⅛
168	170	220	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	+3½
21¼	21½	3,690	Union Pacific	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	– ⅜
55⅛	55¼	31,342	Union Pacific pf	55¼	55⅜	54¾	55¼	– ⅜
6¼	6⅜	2,925	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	– ¼
61	61¼	1,300	U. S. Leather pf	61¾	61⅛	61	61	......
18	18½	560	U. S. Rubber	18	18	18	18	+ ½
68¼	69	1,450	U. S. Rubber pf	68	69	68	68¾	+1½
6¾	7	40	Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
16¼	16⅝	1,098	Wabash pf	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	– ¼
87½	88½	1,100	West Chicago Street	88¼	89	88¼	89	– ½
88¼	88½	3,908	Western Union Tel	88	88½	87⅞	88⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	2	200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	2¼	2¼	2	2	......
8⅞	11	20	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as.pd	11	11	11	11	......
..	..	20	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	......
Sales		363,360						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	
1,000	72
Am Tobacco Co scrip	
16,000	88
15,000	89
1,000	89½
5,000	89¾
10,000	89½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
2,000	83
At, T & S F gen 4s	
9,000	88
5,000	87⅞
24,000	87¾
4,000	87⅞
18,000	88
31,000	88¼
4,000	88⅛
Adjustment 4s	
5,000	60¾
20,000	60⅞
14,000	60¾
11,000	60½
5,000	60⅛
5,000	60¼
16,000	60⅛
4,000	60
3,000	60¼
7,000	60⅜
20,000	60¼
25,000	60⅛
1,000	60¼
24,000	60⅛
10,000	60¼
100,000	60
10,000	60⅛
5,000	60¼
8,000	60⅛
10,000	60¼
5,000	60⅛
2,000	60¼
5,000	60⅛
10,000	60¼
11,000	60⅛
33,000	60
Austin & N W 1st	
10,000	82¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	
1,000	118
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	80¼
Brooklyn R T 5s	
6,000	93
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
3,000	77
1,000	77¼
19,000	77
2,000	77⅛
1,000	77
16,000	77¼
1,000	77⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
5,000	112¼
3,000	111½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	
2,000	115
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
4,000	105
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s	
3,000	99
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
10,000s20F	95½
7,000	97
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
6,000	102
Chicago & Erie 1st	
1,000s20F	108¼
Chi Term Trans 4s	
9,000	82¼
1,000	82¼
5,000	82½
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	69½
Col Coal & Iron 6s	
2,000	99
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
5,000	90¼
6,000	90
Det, Mac & Mar L G	
10,000	17
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s	
2,000	113
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	
1,000	99
Erie 4s prior bonds	
4,000	88
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	
3,000	88½
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
5,000	98
L S & Mich So 3½s	
1,000	103
Ft W & D C 1st	
10,000	71
1,000	70⅛
Int & Gt Nor 2d	
12,000	80
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
10,000	69¾
14,000	70
1,000	69¾
20,000	70
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
5,000	88
16,000	87½
7,000	86⅞
Met St Ry gen 5s	
10,000	111¾
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	75
5,000	75⅛
5,000	75¼
Midland of N J 1st	
6,000	116
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A	
1,000	102
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
4,000	87¼
1,000	87½
1,000	87¾
Mo, K & T 2d	
7,000	60
1,000	60½
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	80
Missouri Pacific cons	
5,000	95
2,000	94⅞
2,000s20F	94½
Missouri Pacific 3d	
1,000	104
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
5,000	65
Morris & Essex con gtd	
1,000	137
N Y, C & St L 4s	
11,000	102½
4,000s20F	102⅝
5,000s20F	102
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
1,000	96½
N Y, O & W con 5s	
1,000	107
N Y, S & W G M	
5,000	89
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
1,000	78
3,000	78¼
6,000	78½
1,000	78¾
2,000	79
Nor Pac 1st reg	
25,000	115
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
1,000	59⅝
15,000	59⅞
5,000	60
2,000	59⅞
500	61
10,000	59¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
9,000	92⅜
3,000	92⅝
5,000	92¾
10,000b3	92⅞
5,000c	92⅞
52,000	93
10,000	93½
Nor Pac Term 1st	
2,000	107
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
3,000	102½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid	
5,000	55
8,000	55½
38,000	55
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
3,000	100
2,000	99¾
2,000	100¼
2,000	100¼
500	100
1,000	100⅜
5,000	101
3,000	101¼
10,000	101½
Income A 5s	
5,000	63
1,000	63½
10,000	64
Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000	92¼
8,000	92¼
8,000	93
1,000	93½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs	
19,000	106
Oregon Short Line 6s	
8,000	120½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
1,000	100
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	
1,000s3	140
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
5,000	104⅞
Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	81¾
13,000	82½
24,000	82¼
27,000	82
10,000	81½
Rich & Danv deb 5s, stpd	
1,000	95
Rio Grande West 1st	
7,000	81
1,000	81¼
1,000	81½
4,000	81
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
12,000	90
3,000	90¼
5,000	90½
5,000	90
St L & S F 2d, Class B	
3,000	111½
St L & S F 4s	
1,000s3	72¼
1,000	72½
St L & S F G M 5s	
3,000	102½
St L & S F G M 6s	
3,000	116
St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s	
1,000	118½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	57¼
1,000	57⅜
3,000	58
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000	82½
So Pac of N M 1st	
10,000	107
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	90⅜
12,000	90¾
1,000	90
2,000	90½
Tex & N O con 5s	
10,000	98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	99¾
2,000	100
1,000	100½
1,000	100¼
1,000	100
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
13,000	32⅝
5,000	32¾
11,000	32½
Union Pacific 4s	
15,000	92⅝
2,000	92½
5,000	92⅝
11,000	92½
10,000	92⅝
3,000	92½
5,000	92⅝
15,000	92¾
12,000	92⅝
4,000	92½
10,000	92⅝
5,000c	92⅝
80,000	92½
5,000	92⅝
2,000	92½
500	92⅝
32,000	92½
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
6,000	52⅞
21,000	53
11,000	52¾
30,000	52⅞
20,000	52½
Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	105½
5,000	105½
5,000	105⅝
Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	78
1,000	78½
8,000	78¾
11,000	79
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	107
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	39½
1,000	38⅜
Total sales	$1,753,500

MARINE WAR INSURANCE.

Marine war insurance rates in the Pacific Ocean were quoted yesterday at 15 per cent. on sailing vessels and one-half of 1 per cent. on steamers, practically prohibiting the acceptance of risks on sailing vessels, and underwriters generally are denying applications. These high rates prevail mainly because of the fear that Spain will engage in privateering.

Another good reason for the advance in rates on risks in the Pacific is the uncertainty as to what will be the situation in the Atlantic by the time the vessels from the East Indies have rounded the Horn.

Risks on vessels bound to African ports east of the Cape of Good Hope, were sparingly written. Rates on vessels engaged in coastwise trade have not changed. Applications for bombardment insurance are falling off appreciably.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Detroit Gas	48	51	Nat. St. 1st pf	20	33
4s, r., 1907	106	106½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
4s, c., 1907	106½	107¼	D. S. S. & A. pf	4½	5½	New Cent. C.	6¼	7½
4s, r., 1925	120½	121½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	118	125	N. Y. & N. H.	186	187
4s, c., 1925	120¾	121½	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	104	106	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	14
5s, r., 1904	110	111	Eighth Avenue	300	330	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	70
5s, c., 1904	110	111	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	33
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	Ev. & T. H. pf	37	42	N. Y., S. & W., cts	11	13
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	*Flint & P. M.	9	11	N. Y., S. & W. pf., certfs	28	30
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..	*F. & P. M. pf	32	..	*Norfolk So	62	66
Alb. & Sus	180	..	*Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12	*Omaha & St. L.	5	8
American Coal	100	140	Gt. Nor. pf	147	155	Ont. Mining	2½	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Penn. Coal	300	..
Am. Express	120	127	*Harlem	322	340	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Am. T. & C.	..	91	Homestake	44	50	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Ann Arbor	11	13	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	47½
Ann Arbor pf	34	35	Iowa Central pf	27	30	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	64
Boston A. L. pf	100	105	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Kanawha & Mich.	4	6	*Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4½	Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Chi. & Alton	155	162	K. & D. M. pf	12	15	Quicksilver pf	2¼	7
Chi. & Alton pf	167	..	Keokuk & West	32	35	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	53	Kingston & Pem	1	10	R., W. & O.	117	118
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	107	Laclede Gas pf	85	88	*Rio Grande W.	23	25
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	21	..	L. E. & W.	14	16	*Rio G. W. pf	50	60
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	19	24	Long Island	40	50	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	6¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	23	26	*Mah. Coal R.	128	..	St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
Chi. & N. W. pf	171	172	*Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115	St. L. S. W. pf	9½	10¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	71	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Cleve. & Pitts	167	..	Md. Coal pf	40	55	Sil. bullion certfs	55¾	56½
Col. C. & I. Dev	⅛	1	Mexican Central	4½	6	Sixth Avenue	200	210
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3	Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1½	*T. P. Land Tr.	6	6¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	90	Minn. & St. L.	25½	26	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6	6½	M. & St. L. 1st pf	80	82½	Tol. & O. C. pf	..	45
C., H. V. & T. pf	17	25	M. & St. L. 2d pf	51	54	*Twin City R. T.	..	22
Com. Cable	150	180	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Express	37	41
Consol. Coal	38	44	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	14	..	U. S. Leather	6	6¼
Consol. Ice pf	87	90	Mobile & Ohio	27	28	Wells-F. Express	113	120
Den. & R. G.	11	12	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	West. Union Beef	3	4½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..	*N., C. & St. L.	60	78			
			Nat. Lin. Oil	17¼	18			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company.—Schedules of the Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company of 58 Spring Street show liabilities $38,374; nominal assets, $17,143; actual assets, $1,645.

The American Souvenir Card Company.—The American Souvenir Card Company of 127 Duane Street made an assignment yesterday to Hans Hennig. It was incorporated in October last, claimed a paid-in capital of $10,300, and had its work done by other concerns.

Lewis Warner.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against Lewis Warner of Massachusetts from Carter, Hughes & Dwight for $4,353 in favor of Morgan & Wright for goods sold and delivered to him. It was served on a bicycle dealer here and on other third parties.

Mrs. Richter.—Thomas B. O'Dell has been appointed receiver of a bakery at 732 Amsterdam Avenue, formerly belonging to August Richter, which he transferred to Mrs. Richter in January last, by Judge Daly of the Supreme Court on the application of Aaron Friedman as assignee of Rice Sons & Co.

Wilson & Horton.—The Sheriff yesterday received two attachments against Wilson & Horton, woolen manufacturers of Pittsfield, Mass., from Horwitz & Samuels, one for $10,020 in favor of Michael Mitchell and the other for $2,878 in favor of J. H. Lyon & Co., both for merchandise. It was served on two commission merchants here.

Turner Machine Company.—The Sheriff has received an execution against the Turner Machine Company, manufacturers of paint machines, of 35 West Fourteenth Street, for $1,814 in favor of Henry T. Brooks on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company by Charles Y. Turner, Vice President. The company was incorporated in 1892, had an authorized capital of $250,000, of which $20,000 was paid in cash. It is said that about $17,000 was sunk in the enterprise. Mr. Turner is an artist, and his friends were those principally interested in it.

Edward H. Wilson.—Edward H. Wilson, wool dealer at 105 Reade Street, made an assignment yesterday to Alfred Ray without preference. Mr. Wilson has been in business since 1873, built up a good trade, and some years ago claimed to have a capital of $75,000. Mr. Wilson is a brother of James Wilson of Wilson & Horton, woolen manufacturers of Pittsfield, Mass., who made an assignment on Monday, and their business relations were very close. He said yesterday that he did not care to make any statement at present, and that his trouble was caused by hard times.

Henry R. Levy & Brother.—Henry R. Levy & Brother, composed of Henry R. and Alfred Levy, manufacturers of Summer clothing at 810 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel Levy, giving preferences for $4,112—to the West Side Bank $1,000, German Exchange Bank $1,000, Central National Bank $1,500, and Henry Stern & Co., Boston, $612. They have been in business ten years, and formerly manufactured waiter jackets and bartender coats, but four years ago went into Summer clothing. Maas & Goldberg, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $10,000, the nominal assets exceed that sum, but they could not tell the actual value of the assets. The cause was inability to collect outstanding accounts and inability to realize on stock to meet indebtedness which comes due next week.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADRIAN, James, and Gason Stein—The People, &c.	$500
AKERS, Eugene C.—The National Folding Box and Paper Company	206
ADLER, Leopold—Conrad Weber, deficiency	2,436
BOND, David T.—Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company	132
BOURNE, Herbert K.—York Street Flax Spinning Company, Limited	110
BAUMGARTEN, Henry, and Moritz J. Friedman—The People, &c.	2,000
BOUGHAN, James A.—Prosser and Homans	91
BERNSTEIN, Nathaniel, and Max Newman—Sol. Friedman & Co.	232
BRENTINI, Joseph—M. B. Mosso & Co.	691
BRYAN-MARSH COMPANY—Orange National Bank	624
BRAUER, William—The John Kress Brewing Company	5,089
BROADBELT, William—The German Exchange Bank	2,345
CHADWICK, Nathaniel S.—Zaiss, Wersba & Co., costs	120
COLBY, John D., Thomas W. Hislop, and Foote & Thorne Glass Company—Marietta Glass Company	1,244
CRAWFORD, Henry—Thomas H. Worrell	136
CATTABURY, Catharine I.—Westchester Hardwood Company	310
CONLAN, James—E. Eising and others	108
DITTENHOEFER, Meyer—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	828
DURYEA, Charles H.—William E. Carter, costs	153
DAVIS, Lewis K.—C. Jewett	353
DE JONG, Adolph—G. H. Masten and another	214
DILLON, James, and James T. Shields—The People, &c.	2,000
DAVIS, Michael—Lillie Adams	2,043
DITTENHOEFER, Sophie and Meyer—B. B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	3,139
EINHORN, Wolf, and Edward Kann—The Cimiotti Unhairing Company	258
ELMER, Henry—J. Lorillard and others, trustees	438
FERBER, Nathan—I. Axelrod	47
FERRELL, F. J., and Henry Seelig—The People, &c.	100
FINGER, George, and George Muller—The People, &c.	300
FROSEN, Julius H.—D. Mayer Brewing Company	2,341
FISK, George B.—William H. Wells	72
F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—Pennsylvania Glass Company	2,341
F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY—Standard Oil Company of New York	397
FRASER, Thomas E.—Littlejohn & Parsons	357
GARGIULO, Joseph A.—G. M. Wright, assignee	916
GERAGHTY, Andrew—Peter McQuade	800
FITTER, John—Armour Packing Company	142
HERTEL, Frederick, Adolph Rahm, and George Salman—J. H. Taylor	241
HEITZ, Otto—A. Kloebien	26
HANWAY, Joshua A.—D. M. Shaw	70
HANCOX, Catherine—D. W. James	187
HUNT, Jane A., William Brown, and James Lamb, executors, &c., and Mary A. and James Brown, Frank Lewis and Katharine H. Gould—Annie Miller, deficiency	307
INTERSTATE REALTY COMPANY OF New York—William P. Roe Company	353
JONES, Charles, and Frank X. Brosnan—C. H. Willson and others	1,302
LA GRANGE, Viola—Cook & Bernheimer Company	177
KLINGMAN, Frederick—H. C. Fischer	283
LEVY, Herman S.—M. Goldberg	92
LAWSON, Catharine—J. Gottschalk	108
LAUGHLIN, Charles—Abner Armstrong	54
MENCHEN, Joseph—George B. Doscher	676
MAYRHOFER, J. Carl—G. J. Grunow	34
MAYER, Adolph, and Paul Roth—The People, &c.	100
McLAUGHLIN, Edward D.—F. Moss and others, Commissioners	112
McCARTY, Patrick—H. B. Kirk Company	565
MEYER, Elizabeth—M. A. Palumbo	80
MILEY, John B.—G. Harris	121
MAHENEY, Daniel—H. D. Hotaling	30
MERRITT, Arimtha—Metropolitan Improvement Company, deficiency	8,993
NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS—Andrew Cone	281
NEWMAN, Max, and Nathaniel Bernstein—John Wanamaker	522
NATIONAL REGISTRY COMPANY—W. G. Mitchell	36
OLSHANSKY, Max—O. Raphael	101
PORTER & GILMOUR—Max Isenstein and another	435
PALARINO, or Palladino, Michele, and Antonio Trotta—A. Saracco and others	316
RATCLIFFE, Alice—D. Lindenborn	2,065
ROSENBERG, Milton J.—N. E. Brill	381
RISLEY, James E., and Samuel Oppenheimer—The people, &c.	1,000
ROCHE, Theodore M.—S. Davis	200
ROGERS, Annie—C. Mayer	36
RHINELANDER, Laura V.—M. Kenney	98
SAMUELS, Isaac, Louis and Morris Sherman, and Charles Lyon—S. Herzog and another	621
STEWART, Alexander T.—G. E. Stewart, costs	34
SOMMER, Albert, and J. Helmuth—The people, &c.	2,000
SNOW, George H.—H. Morgenthau	65
STAMPFER, Robert—F. V. Strauss	61
SEYMOUR, Henry A.—William S. Gordon	122
SIMON, Edith—C. Mayer	142
STEINMAN, Sigmund B.—H. Greason	213
SCHMIDT, Mary—Artificial Ice Company	157
STAPF, Christian—W. Hirsch, administrator	140
SULLIVAN, Timothy J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	115
SIMERMEYER, Jacob—M. Hahn & Co.	202
STRAUBE, William F.—Armour Packing Company	208
TERWILLIGER, Emma B. and Paulaski—Goshen Savings Bank, deficiency	2,280
TREU, Leopold R.—M. Loxley and another	165
THOMS, Jurgen—F. A. Weisenstein	411
THOMPSON, William C.—J. R. Foley	147
VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY—E. J. de Forest, (two judgments)	3,381
WHITE, Webster—Nineteenth Ward Bank	461
WATERLOO KNITTING COMPANY, John J. and Mabel L. Bockee—G. W. Sisson	270
WOLF, Max—G. A. Graham	397
WOOD, Edward T.—N. Jarvis, Jr.	152
WHITTIER ELEVATOR COMPANY—The Hazard Manufacturing Company	597
YEE, Shin Foy—Chin Yin Yee	158
YOUMANS, Edgar W.—T. Lenane	715

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.25¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.40
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.15
Butter, Western creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 3.—Flour in less demand; 10@15c lower; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.02@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.18@$1.20; No. 2 corn, 32¾c, nominal; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¼c, nominal; No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32c; No. 2 rye, 62½@63c; No. 2 barley, 39@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.32½@$1.33; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.75; Mess pork, per bbl, $10.95@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.85@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

The cotton market at the lowest point showed a decline of 7@10 points. At the opening the decline was 3@5 points, and at the close 7@10 points, with the market finally easy in tone, and sales of 93,900 bales, representing, in the main, a local business, chiefly resulting from a desire to even up accounts in anticipation of to-day's holiday, and with particular reference to the possibilities of serious disturbances to the foreign and Southern markets during the holiday interval confined to this city, as reports from the seat of war might easily dictate. The direct cause of the decline in our market was the unfavorable character of English cotton market advices. The Liverpool cables reported a decline of 2½@3½d on futures and sales of but 8,000 bales spot cotton. The latter was a particularly disappointing feature, that was explained by private cables as due to a disposition on the part of English spinners to assume that the victory of the American Navy in the Philippine waters meant procrastination as to the purchase of further supplies of raw cotton in this country, the argument being that the struggle of Spain would be of short duration, leaving the high seas safe for the transportation of cotton purchased as wanted. At the same time the news from the cotton belt was, while more or less conflicting, regarded as unfavorable on the average, the weather being too wet and the temperature too low for a normal development of the plant. The market for spot cotton closed quiet at unchanged prices. Middling uplands, 6 5-16c; middling Gulf, 6 9-16c, against 7⅝c and 7⅞c, respectively, last year. Sales were 300 bales for export, direct shipment, and 3,000 bales on contract.

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has issued a statement as to the crop movement for the past eight months, to April 30, as follows: Port receipts 8,328,981 bales against 6,550,036 last year, 5,023,505 year before last, and 7,730,158 in 1895; overland to mills and Canada, 1,140,267 bales against 833,719 last year, 754,158 year before last, and 1,019,131 in 1895; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 230,303 bales against 46,838 last year, 191,868 year before last, and 114,300 in 1895; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at Southern outports, 858,560 bales against 815,346 last year, 728,426 year before last, and 674,071 in 1895; crop in sight at close of April, 10,558,111 bales, against 8,246,229 last year, 6,697,957 year before last, and 9,537,655 in 1895; brought in sight for month of April, 345,402 bales against 232,735 last year, 240,638 year before last, and 342,728 in 1895.

Contract prices range as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.09	6.09	6.06	6.05@6.06
June	6.13	6.13	6.10	6.10@6.11
July	6.17	6.18	6.14	6.14@6.15
August	6.21	6.22	6.18	6.18@6.19
September	6.21	6.22	6.18	6.17@6.18
October	6.23	6.23	6.17	6.17@6.18
November	6.22	6.22	6.20	6.19@6.20
December	6.25	6.25	6.21	6.20@6.21
January	6.28	6.28	6.23	6.23@6.24

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet, sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet, 2½@3½d net decline; December-January, 328b; January-February, 328½s; February-March, 328½b; May, 330s; May-June, 330s; June-July, 330½b; July-August, 331b; August-September, 331s; September-October, 330v; October-November, 329s; November-December, 328b.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium, Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 12@13c; medium average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle county Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 13@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; valley No. 1, 18@20c; valley No. 2, 20@22c; valley No. 3, 19@20c; valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The important feature in wheat was a cable from Broomhall announcing that the French duty of 36c a bushel on wheat had been entirely removed until the 1st of July. Coming as it did in the afternoon, after a season of active selling and general weakness earlier in the session, this report naturally brought about immediate excitement and a pronounced advance throughout the entire market. Near months of course showed the greatest response, May advancing 6c a bushel from the lowest point and July fully 3c a bushel. Besides the active covering by local shorts foreign houses bought quite freely. There was no good reason to doubt the accuracy of the French reports, although they were questioned in some quarters. Rumors to the effect that duty charges would either be reduced largely or entirely removed had been heard off and on all day, but not generally credited. The requirements between now and the 1st of July are estimated at about 36,000,000 bushels. It is not supposed that this action by the French Government was arrived at until farmers had disposed of practically all their holdings at the high prices prevailing under the duty. The market closed here in an unsettled condition with May 3½c higher than Monday night, July ¾c higher, and September and December ⅛@¼c lower. French markets were a little puzzling, inasmuch as wheat closed only 10@35 points lower, while flour was only 25 points higher than last night. Agitation of the duty question heretofore has always produced decided weakness in these markets. It was figured that to-day's closing price for May in Liverpool was equivalent to $1.39¼ per bushel and the same option in Paris $1.64¼. Influences bearing on the early wheat market were declines of 2¼@2½d net in the Liverpool market, a continued liberal Northwestern movement, amounting to 474 cars against 399 cars last year. The world's stock of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, showed a week's decrease of 5,903,000 bushels. No. 2 red closed $1.25¼ nominal, free on board, afloat, 91⅝c last ten days of August, and 90⅝c first half September; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92⅝c, October 5 to 15, and No. 2 hard Winter 90⅝c first half September.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—May, $1.15¾; July, $1.14¼; September, 81c; No. 1 hard, $1.16½; No. 1 Northern, $1.14.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—No. 1 Northern, $1.14; No. 2 Northern, $1.10@$1.12; May, $1.13⅞; July, $1.13⅞.

DULUTH, Minn., May 3.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.18½; May, $1.18½; July, $1.15¼; September, 83½c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 40c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 35c; No. 3 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 white clips, 38c; No. 3 white, 36½c; track mixed, 35@36c; track white, 36@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 69¼, free on board, afloat; State rye, 66c, free on board, afloat; 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	118¼	124	118	123¼
July	100⅝	103¼	100½	103⅜
September	86	88½	86	87⅝
Corn—				
May	37⅝	38	37 7-16	38
July	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38¾
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	34

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	117	121¼	117	121
July	92⅝	94⅝	92¼	94⅝
September	81	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝
Corn—				
May	32¼	33	32⅛	33
July	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅝
September	34¼	34⅝	34	34⅝
Oats—				
May	30¼	30¼	29¼	29¾
July	25	25⅜	25	25¾
September	23¼	23½	23	23⅜

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.20@$6.60; Winter straights, $5.15@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.20@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; no grade, $1.75. RYE FLOUR—$3.25@$3.75. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 90@92c; coarse, 76@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring bulk, 80@85c; middling bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 90@95c; hominy chops, 75c; oil meal, $23.50@$24.50; screenings, 30@75c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—First patents, $5.90@$6.10; second patents, $5.75@$5.85; first clear, $4.40@$4.60; second clear, $3.40@$3.60.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5½@5⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12-lb, 6½c; 14-lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, dull, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 7@7½c. TALLOW—City 3⅝c; country, 3½@3¾c; LARD—$6.15@$6.17½c; city lard, $5.80@$5.90; refined, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.40; Brazil, kegs, $7.90; compound, city, 4⅜@4½c; Western, 4½@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard, stearine, 6¾c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70c. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 55s; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, 30s. Cheese—American, finest white, 42s; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

COFFEE.

What with hesitation growing out of uncertainty as to war news, and what with to-day's holiday in this city, speculative operators in coffee showed considerable hesitation in making new ventures. A more popular policy was to "even up" old accounts for a quiet holiday. This led to a fair volume of business, while prices were lower owing to disappointing cable accounts, which led to liquidation. The European cables reported lower quotations and apathy. The Brazilian cables reported heavy receipts at Rio and Santos. Under these pressures our market opened 10@20 points lower, and was officially called barely steady at the decline. Sales on the call were 2,250 bags; up to 12 M., 6,250 bags, and for the entire session 19,000 bags, with the market finally steady, at a net loss of 5@20 points. The weakness was in part the result of "pounding" by the local bear contingent, who took advantage of the absence of outside support to "help" the weaker longs sell out. There was also some selling for Europen account. The decline was arrested by liberal warehouse deliveries in the United States, these footing up 20,716 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled quiet, weak, and nominal, without quotable change. No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 7c, and jobbing parcels 7½c. The market for mild coffees ruled moderately active, with the feeling steady at former prices.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last.
May	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.80
July	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
August	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
September	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.75@5.80
October	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
December	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
January	..	..	..	5.85@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.10

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 10$400; stock, 350,000 bags. Hamburg—¾@1 pfennig net lower; sales, 26,000 bags. Havre—Closed 1¼f net lower; total sales, 13,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.50; April, 37.50; May, 35.50; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, 36; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.75. No. 7 Rio, 10$350; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 50,000 bags, (owing to recount shows a decrease.)

SUGAR.

For centrifugal, 4¼c; 3¾c for muscovado, and 3½c for molasses sugar.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.85; do, medium, $1.55; do, pea, $1.50@$1.55; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, black turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, lima, California, $2.25; green peas, bbls, 92½c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, bbls, $1@$1.02½; do, bags, 97½c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 17c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@15½c; do, State, fancy, 17c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14½@15½c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy, 16@16½c; do, Welsh tubs, fancy, 16c; dairy tubs, firsts, 15@15½c; do, thirds to seconds, 14@14½c; imitation creamery, extras, 15½c; do, seconds to firsts, 14½@15c; factory, firsts, 14½c; do, seconds, 14c; do, lower grades, 12½@13½c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, Fall made, large, fancy, colored, 9c; do, white, 8¾@9c; choice, 8@8½c; do, fair to good, 7½@7¾c; common, 6½@7c; do, Fall made, colored, small, fancy, 9c; do, white, 8¾@9c; do, prime to choice, 8¼@8½c; do, common to good, 6½@7½c; part skims, small, choice, 5¼@5¾c; do, large, choice, 5¼@6c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 3½@4c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 12@12½c; State and Pennsylvania, 11½c; Western, selected, 11½c; do, ungraded, 11@11¼c; Kentucky, 11c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and York Imperial, good to fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; Ben Davis, $3.50@$4.50; Baldwin, $3.25@$3.75; Russet, $2.75@$3.25; poor to fair qualities, $2.25@$2.75; strawberries, Norfolk, per qt, 6@10c; do, North Carolina, 7@14c; do, Charleston, extra fancy selections, 18@20c; do, poor to choice, 8@16c.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, prime, 9@9½c; do, common to good, 6@8½c; do, sun-dried, State, quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2½@3c; do, Southern, sliced, 2½@4c; do, chopped, per lb, 3¾@4½c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; cherries, 15@17c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 10@11c; do, sun-dried, 8@9c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@12c; do, royal, 6½@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, 3@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, 16c; do, good to prime, 13@15c; do, common to fair, 10@12c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, 16c; do, good to prime, 12@15c; do, common to fair, 7@11c; State and Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 4@6½c; old olds, 2@4c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 45@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; do, salt, 40@45c; do, no grade, 25@30c; straw, long rye, 25@35c; do, oat, 25@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens, per pair, 40@80c; yearling chickens, per lb, 9c; fowls, 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 50@75c; geese, 75@$1.37; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—FRESH KILLED—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, 3@4 lb to pair, per lb, 28@30c; do, under 3 lb to pair, 28c; do, poor to fair, 15@20c; chickens, Winter, Philadelphia, 5@6 lb to pair, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9c; do, Western, prime, lightweights, 9c; do, Southwestern, prime, average best, 8½@9c; do, heavy, 8c; old cocks, 5½@6c; ducks, Eastern, Spring, per lb, 19c; do, Long Island, Spring, 18c; do, old, Western, fair to good, 5@7c; geese, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.25, do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. FROZEN—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12½@13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft meated, 13@13½c; do, average, No. 1, 10@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; fowls, No. 1, 8½@9c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@13½c; capons, fancy, 16@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; ducks, No. 1, 8@9c; No. 2, 6@7c; geese, No. 1, 8@8½c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per bbl, $3@$6; do, Florida, $2@$6; do, Maine Rose, per sack, $3@$3.25; do, Hebron, $2.50@$2.75; do, Jersey, $2.25@$2.75; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.50@$3; do, per sack, $2.25@$2.75; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $4@$6; asparagus, per dozen, $1@$4.50; beets, per 100 bunches, $2.50@$5; do, per crate, 75c@$1; celery, California, per dozen, 25@50c; do, Florida, per case, $1.50@$2.50; cabbages, per bbl, crate, 50c@$1; carrots, per 100 bunches, $2.50@$5; cucumbers, per crate, $1.50@$3; egg plants, per box, $2@$3; kale, per bbl, 25c; lettuce, per bbl, $1@$2; do, per basket, 25@75c; onions, Eastern, white, per bbl, $3@$9; do, red and yellow, $2@$4; do, Orange County, $2@$3.50; do, Egyptian, per bag, $2.65@$2.75; do, Bermuda, per crate, $1.60; peppers, per carrier, $1.50@$2; peas, North Carolina, per basket, 60c@$1; do, Charleston, 50@75c; rhubarb, per 100 bunches, $1@$1.50; radishes, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; do, per basket, 50@75c; string beans, per basket, $1@$2.75; do, per crate, $1@$2.50; spinach, per bbl, $1@$1.62; squash, Southern, per crate, 75c@$1; do, old, per bbl, $1.50@$2; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; turnips, Russia, per bbl, $1@$1.25; do, white, per bbl crate, 50c@$1.

SUNDRIES—NUTS—Peanuts, fancy hand-picked, 4¼c; No. 1 Spanish shelled, 3¼c; No. 1 Virginia shelled, 3c per lb. Beeswax, 27@28c per lb. Maple sugar, 7@8c per lb; maple syrup jobbing from 50@65c per gallon. Honey, State, clover, comb, per lb, 8@10c; do extracted, 5c; do, buckwheat, 6@6½c; do, extracted, 4@4½c; California comb, 9@10c; do, extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, per gallon, 50@52½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 26½@29½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 48@51c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin—common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, May 3.—Turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, $1@$1.05; receipts, 232 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—Turpentine quiet; no stock in the market. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 3.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

Iron—Southern No. 2, soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.85; lake copper ingot, $12.20; tin, $14.60; lead, $3.70; spelter, $4.15. Quicksilver has advanced to 56 cents per barrel, or $41 per flask, in lots of 100 flasks and over.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—American steers, 10@11c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9@9¼c. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5; city dressed slow, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4@$4.75; medium clipped, $3.90; clipped do, $4.60@$5; Spring lambs, $2@$4.50; Jersey, $4.75. HOGS—$4@$4.30.

LOCAL WHEAT MARKET ACTIVE.

Proposed Suspension of Duties at French Ports Stimulates Trade.

The local wheat market was stimulated yesterday by news that the French Council of Agriculture had recommended the suspension during May and June of the wheat duties at French ports. The duties are 7 francs per 100 kilograms, or about 36 cents a bushel. The recommendation is likely to be approved by M. Méline's Cabinet. As France is short on wheat stocks from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels, she is likely to be in the market for all that can be spared.

The news found the market on a decline. With it was further news of the needs of Europe, unfavorable reports on the growing Winter crops, and the expert report of Bradstreet's, which showed wheat stocks East of the Rockies decreased over 4,000,000 bushels. European stocks decreased nearly 2,000,000 bushels and the world's stocks decreased nearly 6,000,000.

With this impetus to rise, May wheat made a net advance of 3½ cents a bushel to $1.23½ after touching $1.24, and July of three-quarters of a cent a bushel to $1.03⅜ after recording $1.03½. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, free on board, afloat, was quoted $1.25½ asked, and No. 1 Northern, $1.31½. May corn was dull, and at 38c lost three-eighths of a cent. Oats were weak, May closing at 34c, a net loss of seven-eighths of a cent. The export business in wheat, all ports, was about 400,000 bushels.

PRICES OF FLAGS GOING UP.

Demand by Citizens for Bunting Likely to Exceed Supply.

The demand by patriotic citizens for flags and bunting to decorate offices, stores, and houses has been so great that the supply is running short, and prices have gone up with a rush. Although the factories have been making bunting as fast as they can, the demand from almost all directions has fully kept pace with the supply, and from present indications it will soon exceed the present output.

Orders from the country districts are just beginning to come in, and city dealers say there are calls for tens of thousands of flags. The Government, it is said, has the first call on the bunting now being made, and until that is supplied private citizens will probably soon have to pay an advance of one hundred per cent. on the prices that ruled ten days ago.

John Claflin of the H. B. Claflin Company said yesterday that prices of bunting have already advanced somewhat over fifty per cent., and prices of silk flags have also advanced a great deal, although not as much as bunting.

In the wholesale and retail stores the advance in prices has been still greater, and one dealer on Park Place said that bunting had advanced from $3.75 to $9 a roll of forty yards.

The news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila brought down town large numbers of mammas and their young offspring, who loaded themselves down with flags.

Brokers Celebrate Dewey's Victory.

At the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday Commodore Dewey's victory at the Philippines was recognized by placing a laurel wreath tied with the National colors and bearing the legend "Manila" over the rostrum. Enthusiastic cheers were given during the ceremony.

WORK OF THE APPRA[illegible]

Great Decrease in Imported [illegible] Handled at This Port, Partly Due to the War.

A compilation of figures showing the amount of business done by the United States Appraiser's Department at this port for the month of April indicates a falling off in the appraised value of imports of about $20,000,000 as compared with April of last year. The invoice value of all the merchandise that passed through the hands of the local Appraiser at this port last month was $33,189,598, and the appraised value was $33,263,179. The corresponding figures for April, 1897, were $51,856,488 and $52,444,[illegible].

This remarkable decrease in imports at this port is said to be mainly due to two causes—the war with Spain and the radical changes in the tariff woolen schedules. The war excitement has seriously interfered with the coastwise trade and has shut off importations from Cuba and Spain entirely. The Cuban tobacco imports have in recent years been an important source of revenue. Besides tobacco, the imports from Spanish ports have included liquors, fruits, nuts, [illegible], &c. All of this class of merchandise is examined and passed by the Tenth Division of the Appraiser's Department.

The statistical reports submitted to Appraiser Wakeman yesterday show that the appraised value of the goods handled by the Tenth Division last month was $4,798,225, as compared with $7,521,135 for the corresponding month of last year. The Eighth Division, in which sugar is handled, shows a falling off of nearly $1,000,000 as compared with last year, the exact figures being as follows: April, 1897, $5,416,664; April, 1898, $4,533,511.

The effect of the change in the woolen tariff is made much more pronounced than normal conditions would warrant by the fact that in April, 1897, importers brought very large quantities of woolen goods into the country anticipatory of the heavy duties which the new tariff act then pending in Congress imposed. Last year the Sixth Division of the Appraiser's Department was known as the wool division. Its aggregate appraisal of values for the month of April was $11,700,534. Since the new tariff has been in operation the handling of woolen importations has been transferred from the Sixth to the Fifth Division. The aggregate appraised value of imports that passed through both the Fifth and the Sixth Divisions last month was $5,773,222. The amount accredited to the Sixth Division alone for the same period is $811,780.

Only two divisions of the Appraiser's Department are able to report an increase in the amount of business handled for the month of April. The First Division, which handles lumber, hides, skins, personal effects, and packed packages, shows an increase of about $420,000, and the Fifth Division, which handles millinery, hosiery, gloves, raw wool, carpets, &c., shows an increase over April of last year of about $430,000.

CARTHAGE (N. Y.) BANKER GONE.

E. H. Myers, President of the First National, Absconds, Leaving a Deficit of $110,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 3.—A special to The Standard from Carthage says: The following notice appeared on the doors of the First National Bank this morning:

"NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

"The President of this bank, E. H. Myers, has absconded, and the Directors ascertained last night that his accounts are short. They have ordered the bank closed for a more thorough examination. Depositors will doubtless be paid at an early date.

"By order of the Board of Directors."

The excitement caused a run on the Carthage Savings Bank, which may be obliged to close its doors, although it is unquestionably sound. Mr. Myers has been defrauding the bank for eight years, it is discovered on investigation. The amount of the defalcation is estimated at $110,000. Myers's whereabouts are unknown.

Myers was born in Oneida County, coming to Carthage in 1874. The First National Bank was organized Jan. 1, 1880, with a capital of $50,000, and has always paid regular semi-annual dividends. In 1894 the capital was increased to $100,000, with surplus and profits of $31,695.56. About 1874 Mr. Myers married a daughter of Dr. H. G. P. Spencer of Watertown, one of the most widely known physicians in Northern New York.

Mr. Myers has always been identified with the best interests of the village, serving several terms as Village President. It seems that a depositor notified the bank last week that he would draw $3,000 yesterday. Mr. Myers has not been seen since, but the books do not show any such deposit. Depositors in the savings bank are drawing out their money as fast as possible and the bank is crowded, but Cashier Peck has enough money on hand to meet all demands.

It is said that Myers placed fictitious names on the coupons and only deposited small amounts. It is also said that on Saturday a deposit coupon was presented calling for $3,000. On looking over the books it was found that there was no such name, yet on that day there was a record of $100 being deposited, a fictitious name being used.

THE INSURANCE RATE WAR.

Fire Insurance Companies Demoralized—No Indication of Conservatism.

The local panic in fire insurance rates which has prevailed since the disruption of the Tariff Association last Friday showed no abatement yesterday. In many offices it was said that the bottom would not be reached for fully ten days to come, according to present indications. One prominent agency manager stated that the premium income of his office had suffered no decline, but that the accompanying liability had been enormously increased.

Many of the more conservative among the stronger American companies are practically holding aloof from the long-term business, which is being freely offered by the brokers at ridiculous rates, coupled with a demand for 40 per cent. commission. Most of the British companies are plunging heavily, and many of the smaller American companies are assuming tremendous liabilities for the sake of totally inadequate compensation, and the general feeling is that a considerable number of the latter will eventually be forced out of business.

No success has yet attended the efforts of those managers who are endeavoring to secure a limited agreement regarding the dry goods business.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The recent assessment levied by the Hartford Life Insurance Company was an assessment on the old-form safety-fund policies to meet future death claims.

The insurance on the property of the Arlington Manufacturing Company, situated at Arlington, N. J., which was damaged by fire last Monday, amounted to $231,500. The loss is estimated to run above $50,000.

The agency companies represented in the New York office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company are for the time being not seeking metropolitan business because of the general demoralization in rates.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Underwriters' Association yesterday there was a decided feeling in favor of maintaining rates, notwithstanding the panic in the metropolitan district. It is believed that not more than 2 per cent. of the companies which recently signed the new suburban agreement are deviating from the rates.

Insurance Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin has notified those casualty companies which have not paid the back taxes alleged by him to be due that they must cease doing business in that State until such payment has been made. The following companies are affected: Fidelity and Casualty, Inter-State Casualty, Lloyds Plate Glass, Metropolitan Plate Glass, New Jersey Plate Glass, New York Plate Glass, and the accident department of the Travelers' of Hartford. The Wisconsin Supreme Court has denied the motion of the Travelers' for a new trial of their case against the Insurance Commissioner to resist the payment of these taxes.

Air Motors for Cross-Town Lines.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has made a contract with the American Air Power Company for the equipment of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street lines with the Hoadley-Knight air motor. The contract is for the complete equipment, including twenty cars, which will be of the same type and external appearance as the Broadway cars. A power house will be built in West Twenty-third Street, opposite the Pennsylvania terminal, and a contract has been made with the E. P. Allis Company for a 1,000 horse power compressor, which will charge the cylinders used in the cars.

RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Lichtenstein's Effort to Joke at Clancy's Expense Cost Him $924.

LAKELAND'S CAST-OFF WON

Jockey Penn Put Up a Masterly Finish on Prestidigitatrice, and Got the Filly Home a Winner by a Nose.

One of the characters on the Eastern turf is Michael Clancy, a jovial Irishman, who up to a few days ago owned a single race horse, a mare called Lambent. Clancy's yell of delight whenever his own or one of his chum's, "Father Bill" Daly's, horses is in a race has made Clancy as well-known to even the casual visitor as the "Well! Well!" man was to the spectators at the baseball games a few years ago. Clancy had been quiet since the opening of the racing season about New York until yesterday, when Maximo Gomez, a three-year-old gelding which "Billy" Lakeland presented to him the other day, jumped out in front of his field, and, keeping the lead to the end, won by eight lengths.

Some one wrote a song a few years ago telling how Clancy's trotter was stopped from winning a race by the envious driver of a milk wagon, who recognized the trotter as his former cart horse, and yelled "Whoa!" at the proper moment, but the "Whoa!" of the envious milkman was only the meek mewing of a kitten to the yells of Clancy yesterday when he saw Lakeland's cast-off winning in his colors. Clancy had an eye to future races, and yelled for O'Connor to pull up and win by a short margin. But the boy could not hear him, and "Maxy," as Clancy calls the gelding, won away off from his field.

Previous to the race the usual crowd of chaffers surrounded Clancy, and one of them, "Sol" Lichtenstein, teased him into accepting 30 to 1 against "Maxy," and then bet him 6 to 5 that the gelding would not be fourth. Clancy's limit in betting is governed by "Father Bill" Daly's rule of "never bet more than $10 on anything," but in this instance he was teased into betting $50. The prevailing price in the ring was 10 to 1, and as Clancy bet $30 straight and $20 one-two-three-four, he cleared $924 on the joker and turned the laugh on him as well. Lakeland, who gave "Maxy" away because he considered him worthless, was a much-surprised man when he saw the horse win.

In the opening race, a selling affair for two-year-olds, Russella Walden, owned by the Morris Stable, won in good style from Effervescent, and was promptly bid up from $600, her entered selling price, to $1,000 by the bootblack who races under the name of the Kensico Stable. The chances of the favorite, King's Pride, were spoiled at the start in this race, for after getting off well with the rest of the field he bolted across the track and lost about ten lengths. From the grand stand it appeared as if he had been left at the post, but the bolt was responsible for the poor start he got. Kinnikinnic in the second race, and Sly Fox in the sixth were two heavily backed favorites who never allowed their backers to grow anxious. The former led his field from start to finish, and won easily, and the latter remained in a comfortable position until the stretch was reached, and then came through and won easily by a neck from King T.

One of the best finishes the meeting has furnished was that between Prestidigitatrice and Lady Dora in the second race, which was won by the former. It was only through the masterly effort of Penn, however, that the filly won, for she was stopping fast at the end, and managed to win only by a nose. Penn does not often put up a brilliant finish, but he rode with whip and spur to win this race, and his effort was greeted with an outburst of applause. The Rockaway Stakes, a selling race for three-year-olds, went to Leedsville, who waited in second place while Zanone cut out the running, and won cleverly by a neck. Tabouret came fast at the end, and beat Takanasse a length for the place, while the pacemaker finished in the ruck.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Russella Wilkes, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., by Hyderabad-Minnie Walden, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 5 to 2..........(Hirsch)

2—Effervescent, Kensico Stable's b. g., 111, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..........(Irving)

3—Chanler, P. J. Dwyer's b. g., 102, 8 to 1..........(Jackson)

Belgravia, 104, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Merriness, 99, 40 to 1, (Stanhope;) Idleness, 94, 20 to 1, (M. Michaels;) Bondman, 104, 4 to 1, (Coylie,) and King's Pride, 111, 4 to 5, (Maher,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by half a length; eight lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have never won $500. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Kinnikinnic, W. Laimbeer's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 115 pounds, 2 to 5 and out..........(Irving)

2—Juno, G. Winslow, Jr.'s, ch. m., 5, 105, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Maher)

3—Arabian, C. Daly's b. c., 4, 115, 13 to 5..........(Penn)

Ten Spot, 107, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Bob Leach, 107, 100 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Lightwing, 105, 100 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Vuetal, 97 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Maher)

2—Vizenta, Gormley Brothers' b. c., 3, 110, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Doggett)

3—Prince Auckland, James Corbett's br. c., 3, 104, 13 to 10..........(Songer)

Woodranger, 105, 4 to 1, (Jackson;) Octave, 103, 8 to 1, (Irving;) Hindoonet, 100, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) and Storm Queen, 101, 40 to 1, (Clay,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by eight lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Stakes, for three-year-o'ds, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; selling allowances. Three quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Leedsville, D. Gideon's b. c., 4 years, by Pontiac-The Squaw, 108 pounds, 9 to 10 and out..........(Maher)

2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 93, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5..........(Stanhope)

3—Takanassee, Bennington & Gardiner's ch. f., 3, 105, 6 to 1..........(Clay)

Marsian, 106, 15 to 1, (Coylie;) Zanone, 106, 5 to 1, (Irving;) General Maceo, 95, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Senator McCarren, 98, 30 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a neck; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56.

1—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's br. f., by Springfield-Active, 119 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..........(Penn)

2—Lady Dora, C. Ganz's br. f., 102, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..........(Songer)

3—Amorita, Kensico Stable's b. f., 102, 7 to 2..........(Clay)

Mazie O., 102, 30 to 1, (Bergen;) Lepida, 109, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Diva, 102, 6 to 1, (Irving;) Diminutive, 109, 15 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Mary Emma, 102, 30 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Kosteletzkri, 102, 100 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Silver Fox-Astrola, 95 pounds, 1 to 2 and out..........(Lambley)

2—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5, 117, 9 to 2 and even money..........(H. Lewis)

3—Lansdale, W. Oliver's ch. g., 6, 110, 20 to 1..........(Bergen)

Doggett, 117, 5 to 1, (Doggett,) and Distant Shot, 109, 100 to 1, (Irving,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $700 in 1897 or 1898; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lexington Pirate	108	Peterman	99
Confidential	105	Mahoney	97
Lambent	105	Helmsdale	97
Summer Sea	105	Judge Wardell	96
Black Dude	105	Queen of Beauty	95
Balloon	103	Belle of Erin	92

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling. Five furlongs.

[illegible]	110	Overboard	104
[illegible]	109	The Mascot	103
[illegible] Landis	107	Ninety Cents	103
[illegible]	106	Senaina	101
[illegible]	104	Rhodymenia	100

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

[illegible]	126	Arabian	105
[illegible]	115	Warrenton	103
[illegible]	113	Tobias	100
[illegible]	110	Orthland	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	Debride	[illegible]

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $800 added; selling. Five furlongs.

Chemisette	114	Highborn	101
Mr. Clay	112	Tryshena	100
Passe Partout	110	Ree Mitchell	100
Vertigo	107	Autumn	99
Roysterer	102	Sky Scraper	98

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies three years old; selling. About seven furlongs.

My Maryland	111	Tant Pis	99
Miss Miriam	109	Bevelyne	97
Artist Love	107	Festa	97
Miss Tenny	105	Jilted	97
Pink Chambray	101	Nearest	97
Ella Daly	99	Isen	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Braw Lad	112	Wadsworth	108
Abingdon	106	Squan	105
James Monroe	106	Corell	99
Helen H. II.	106	Byron Cross	88
Atlantus	105	Festa	84
Mt. Washington	103	Filament	84

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Seamar won, Mocorito second, Bellicose third. Time—1:14½.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Modwena won, Sweet Cakes second, Bonibel third. Time—1:03.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Olive won, Hermanita second, imp. Devil's Dream third. Time—1:49¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Gentlemen riders. One Mile. Joe Ullman won, Wawona second, Monita third. Time—1:46.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One Mile. May W. won, Fonsavannah second, Bernardillo third. Time—1:41¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. St. Cataline won, Amaza second, Lady Ashley third. Time—1:02½.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Grant Licenses to Jockeys and Transact Other Business.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller were present. The complaint lodged against Jockey Samuel J. Doggett by James McLaughlin was referred to the Chairman, with power to reprimand, and August Belmont, James R. Keene, and James Galway were appointed Stewards for the Westchester Racing Association's Spring meeting.

The question as to the eligibility of the horses Gaspard and Hermano to race on The Jockey Club courses was referred to a committee for further investigation, and the applications for reinstatement lodged by Jockeys Edward D. Ellis, George Gordon, Charles Yetter, Joseph Guest, H. Morrisey, James F. Murphy, and E. L. Leland were referred to a committee for report.

The following jockeys were granted licenses: John Corbley, Peter Clay, John Cunningham, Fred Cowman, Charles Garrigan, "Bud" Haggins, John Hothersall, James Irving, T. McDonald, D. Maher, W. H. McDermott, T. Murphy, William Pickering, D. Rogers, M. Sheedy, "Tod" Sloane, John Slack, W. Simms, Hezekiah Seaton, Frank Warren, William Valentine, and H. Spencer.

A resolution was adopted recommending the Westchester Racing Association to allow the starter to select his own starting machine.

TRINITY SCHOOL A. A. GAMES.

Its Athletes Win a Majority of the Open Events.

D. Kirby won the school championship at the eighth annual field meeting of the Trinity School Athletic Association, held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. He scored two firsts and one third in the various closed events. The open events for members of the Inter-Scholastic Athletic Association furnished a keen competition. Trinity School won with 13 points, Pingry School was second with 8 points, and Berkeley School third with 7 points. Summary:

OPEN EVENTS.

One-Mile Run.—Won by P. H. Christensen, Berkeley School; G. M. Trede, Trinity School, second; L. Sanford, Poly. Prep., third. Time—4:51 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by C. A. O'Rourke, Trinity School; R. W. Leary, Pingry School, second; J. A. Forney, Berkeley School, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

120-Yard Dash, (Junior.)—Won by W. P. Howe, Pingry School; T. Hardenburgh, Collegiate School, second; W. Silleck, Barnard School, third. Time—0:25.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by C. Warren, Cutler School; S Maben, Cutler School, second; T. Flandreau, Barnard School, third. Time—3:15 1-5.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—Won by G. P. Smith, New Jersey Military Academy, 38 feet 8 inches; W. Caldwell, Barnard School, 36 feet 9 inches, second; J. A. Forney, Berkeley School, 36 feet 9 inches, third.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by F. Lane, Trinity School, 83 feet 5½ inches; R. Belknap, Collegiate School, 80 feet 9 inches, second; W. Caldwell, Barnard School, 79 feet, third.

CLOSED EVENTS.

50-Yard Dash, Handicap, (under twelve years.)—Won by L. D. Klaus, (scratch;) H. Hopping, (2 yards,) second; A. T. Hopping, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:07.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, (Junior.)—Won by F. J. Mohr, (scratch;) R. Carleton, (4 yards,) second; A. J. Fraser, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Scratch, (Senior.)—Won by S. Milbank, H. D. Upton second, D. Kirkby third. Time—0:11.

75-Yard Dash.—Handicap, (under fourteen years.)—Won by G. Nicholas, (scratch;) H. T. Knowles, (3 yards,) second; H. Milbank, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. D. Upton, (15 yards;) A. J. Fraser, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:20 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. M. Trede, (scratch;) H. D. Upton, (5 yards,) second; R. Morgan, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:56 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. Kirkby, (scratch,) 5 feet 2½ inches; F. Lane, (scratch,) 4 feet 11 inches, second.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. Kirkby, (scratch,) 20 feet; R. Carleton, (4 feet,) 15 feet 6 inches, second; R. Morgan, (2 feet,) 15 feet 7 inches, third.

New Turf Guide.

No. 2 of the Official Turf Guide appeared yesterday, containing reports of all races run up to and including April 30. With the chart system adopted this year the Guide is more valuable than ever to racegoers.

GOVERNMENT LOSES A SUIT.

Sought to Recover $30,000 from the National Lead Company.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—The suit of the United States against the National Lead Company, a New Jersey corporation with a capital of $30,000,000, to recover $30,000 came to a sudden end in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The company secures a rebate on imports, and the Government alleged that it mixed domestic leads with the imported and exported them, securing a rebate on the same.

When the case was about to go on today United States District Attorney Kearney Rice of New Jersey said he would agree to a non suit, as the Government could not prove its case without seeing the books of the company, which could not be demanded under the statutes of the State.

SUICIDE AT WEST POINT.

Corp. Carmichael Ends His Life After Twenty-seven Years of Service.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 3.—Corp. James Carmichael of the ordnance department committed suicide at the Soldiers' Hospital here last night by cutting his throat with a razor, nearly severing the head from the body. No reason for the act is known except that he had been a great sufferer from kidney trouble for some time. He had served in the army for twenty-seven years, and was a member of the prison guard at Fort Leavenworth with Sergt. Fisher, who killed himself in the Cadet Library because he lost his stripes.

Carmichael left a will, in which he bequeathed to Corp. Berrill of the ordnance department all his property, amounting to about $6,000. He will be buried from the Soldiers' Hospital with military honors at 4 P. M. to-day.

Sang on Her Hundredth Birthday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 3.—Mrs. Sarah Stead of Somerset Street celebrated her hundredth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Aaron Allen, this afternoon with a large gathering of relatives and friends. Mrs. Stead is remarkably vigorous for her age. She retains a sweet soprano voice and favored the guests at the celebration this afternoon with vocal solos. She was the wife of the late Thomas Stead who resided for fifty years at Washingtonville, and was well known throughout Somerset County.

Democrats Win in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 3.—The city election here to-day resulted in the re-election of Edward A. Quayle as Mayor over J. E. Parker, the Republican candidate, by 200 majority. The new Common Council will stand five Democrats and three Republicans.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Scored Another Victory Over the Philadelphias by Timely Batting.

SECOND GAME WAS CALLED

The Quakers Had the Lead by a Score of 12 to 0, When the Umpire Stopped the Game on Account of Darkness.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	11	3	.786
Baltimore	7	2	.778
Cleveland	9	5	.643
Boston	8	5	.615
Brooklyn	6	4	.600
Chicago	7	5	.583
Pittsburg	7	8	.467
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
Louisville	5	10	.333
New York	3	7	.300
Washington	3	8	.273
St. Louis	2	10	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 7; Washington, 5.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2, (first game.)
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 2.
Louisville, 10; Chicago, 9.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Cincinnati.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Chicago in Pittsburg.

The Brooklyns were very fortunate yesterday. They were scheduled to play two games with the Philadelphias at Washington Park. They won the first contest quite handily by a score of 9 to 6. In the second game the umpire came to their rescue and called time at the conclusion of the fourth inning, when the Quakers had the game well in hand by a score of 12 to 0.

In making his decision, which practically deprived the visitors of what seemed to be a certain victory, the umpire said that it was too dark to play. As only four innings had been completed, the visitors' efforts went for naught, five innings constituting a game.

The Brooklyns won the first game through good batting. The team, since its return to Brooklyn, has done some remarkable batting. The same must be said of the Philadelphias. The home team, however, managed to make hits when they meant runs, which was the main cause of the Quakers' downfall yesterday.

Kennedy had another chance against the Philadelphias. He was hit rather freely, but was very steady when things looked squally. His support was of the gilt-edge kind. Not the semblance of a misplay was evident. Hallman gave a fine exhibition of fielding, as did Cross and Lajoie of the visiting team.

Duggleby, the new pitcher for Philadelphia, who was so successful against the New Yorks, was anything but a puzzle to the Brooklyn players. They got a line on his curves at the start, and hit the ball in every direction. Sheckard, in particular, had no fear of his curves. This youngster promises to lead the League in batting if he continues as he has done since the season began. His record yesterday was a home run, two three-base hits, and a single. Since the new grounds opened he has hit the ball over the right field fence once in each game.

Payne was sent in to pitch against the visitors in the second game, but was an easy mark while it lasted. Dunkle, on the other hand, did not allow the Brooklyns to make a safe hit. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Cooley, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	D'glass, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0
LaCh'ce, ss.	3	0	1	3	0	D'hanty, lf.	2	3	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	3	4	2	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Shin'dle, 3b.	1	1	3	0	0	Th'pson, rf.	1	3	3	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	3	11	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	5	6	2
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Nash, 2b.	0	2	1	3	1
Ryan, c.	1	1	6	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	4	0	D'glesby, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	9	14	27	13	0	Total	6	12	24	18	4

Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	.	—9
Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Stolen bases—La Chance, (2,) Delehanty. Two-base hits—Griffin, (2,) Shindle, Kennedy, Lajoie. Three-base hits—Sheckard, (2,) Thompson, Nash. Home runs—Sheckard, Douglass, Thompson. Double play—Ryan and Hallman. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5. Hit by pitched ball—La Chance. Struck out—By Kennedy, 4. Wild pitch—Duggleby. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

No Game at the Polo Grounds.

The New Yorks and Baltimores did not play at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and about 500 persons were disappointed. The management announced the game postponed on account of wet grouds, although the diamond was in good shape apparently. The Bostons will meet the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds to-day.

Boston, 7; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Amole, the home team's pitcher, was very wild in the early stages of the game to-day, and this, together with errors, gave the victory to the Bostons. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	—5
Boston	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 10. Errors—Washington, 5; Boston, 2. Batteries—Washington, Amole and McGuire; Boston, Willis and Yaeger. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—St. Louis was beaten in two games this afternoon. The weather was cold, and less than 200 persons witnessed the games. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	.	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements.

Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, McAllister and Zimmer; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Louisville, 10; Chicago, 9.

CHICAGO, May 3.—What seemed to be a certain defeat for the Louisvilles to-day was turned into a victory by a lively batting streak in the eighth and ninth innings. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	1	—10

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Louisville, 17. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Briggs and Donahue; Louisville, McGee and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—The home team lost to-day because of poor fielding. Gardiner pitched well, as did Dwyer. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	.	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardiner and Shriver; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Cambridge—Lafayette, 8; Harvard, 1.
At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 8; New Bedford, 3.
At Newport—Newport, 12; Taunton, 4.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS .... CHEAPER

GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
[illegible] EIGHTH AVE, Near 58th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
[illegible] Vesey St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Dull Day at Private Contract—Lots on Upper Eighth Avenue Sold in the Auction Room.

Simon & Harris have purchased, through Joseph Roberts, the six-story tenement 261 Monroe Street. The seller is a builder, who takes in part payment a lot at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Second Avenue, on which a six-story tenement will be erected.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Charles H. Ketcham, for $73,500, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 21 Columbus Avenue, northwest corner of Sixtieth Street, 25.5 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to J. O. Baker, for $3,000, the lot Boulevard, east side, 149.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, extending through to Hamilton Place, 25 by 89.4 by 27.2 by 49.11; also, in partition, to Louis Lese, for $15,700, the lot southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.2¾ by 100; also, to the same buyer, for $10,000, the lot, Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.2¾ by 100; also, to the same buyer, for $9,600, the lot, Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.2¾ by 100; also, to the same buyer, for $14,150, two lots, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ella R. Johnson, for $6,000, the three-story brick building, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 32 by 100 and irregular.

William W. Fogg sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Theodore S. Bassett, as trustee, for $16,746, the four-story stone front dwelling, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,722.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Marian Street, west side, 317.4 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,023.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 666 Lexington Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet south of Fifty-sixth Street, 24.6 by 90, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $29,645.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 608 Park Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 16.6 by 20; M. Feuchtwanger of 64 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; Horace B. Mann, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 295 Riverside Drive, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 83 by 77; William Baumgarten of 1,259 Washington Avenue, owner; Schickle & Ditmar of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Railroad Avenue, east side, 328 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 19 by 103; Harry W. Bell of 191 Alexander Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 330 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Josephine M. Greene of 354 Sixth Avenue, owner; P. T. Brogan, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 128 and 130 East Eighteenth Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; John S. Huyler of 128 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Charles T. Berg, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; John A. McKim of 64 West Fifty-second Street, owner; Lockwood De Forest of 7 East Tenth Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 333 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Fabio d'Alesio, premises, owner; M. R. D'Amora, architect; cost, $2,350.

No. 12 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; J. R. Suydam of Sayville, L. I., owner; cost, $2,000.

No. 59 Clinton Place, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; T. P. Harper of 17 East Sixteenth Street, owner; P. M. Coco of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

Burnside Avenue, east side, 380 feet east of Sedgwick Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John S. White of 20 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Vaux & Emery, architects; cost, $2,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 190 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. F. A. Mayer of 1,036 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $900.

J. P. Morgan Buys Property.

According to yesterday's recorded transfers, Alice C. H. Osborn and another have deeded to J. Pierpont Morgan, for a nominal consideration, the property at the northwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, 20 feet by 74 feet 7 inches. Oliver H. P. Belmont has also conveyed to Alva E. Belmont the plot, purchased by him several months ago for a residence site, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 39 feet 8 inches front by 120 feet in depth.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Peter J. McCoy and wife to George R. Schieffelin	$10
AMUNDSON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Peter Pearson	1,000
AUDUBON AV, n e corner 168th St, 75x 95; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	10
BLEECKER ST, 289, 28.11x75; Caroline Brinley to Myers M. Hodge	Exchange and 1
BLEECKER ST, 21, n s, 20x66.3x20x65.5; Charles N. Crittenton to National Florence Crittenton Mission	1
BLEECKER ST, n s, 270 ft w of Bowery Road, 20x67.2x20x66.4; Charles N. Crittenton to National Florence Crittenton Mission	1
CANNON ST, 120, e s, 50x100; Alice L. Maher to Leopold Kaufmann	29,000
CANNON ST, 118 and 120, 50x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 21x100; Eliza Bernard to A. Schomberg	1
CLINTON ST, e s, Lots 1,088 and 1,089, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 7th Ward; Isidore Jackson to Hyman Adelstein and another	1
DEMILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 91.4x33.4x33.4x34.1; Walter B. Dixon to George E. Hanson	10
HENRY ST, s s, 242, 23x87; Charles L. Adrian and wife to Tina Kidansky	1
INTERIOR LOT 74.11 ft s of 127th St, and 104.10 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 0.2xn 12x s 12, gore; Joseph Kahn and wife to Abraham Levy	100
LENOX AV, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; Charles A. Tier and wife to Bernhard Malrzer	1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,515, 25x95; James Noble and others to Henry Goos	1
LOT 417, Section 58, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; Francis T. Miller to Alexander Miller	1
LOTS 42 and 148, map of Olinville; Theodore E. Smith, Jr., and others, to Joshua C. Sanders	1
PARK AV, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11 x223.8; Harriett A. Hartnett to George W. Arthur	80,000
PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x 100; George W. Arthur to Harriet A. Hartnett	130,000
PLATT ST, s w s, 151.7 ft s e of William St, 108.8x irregular to Gold St, x 27.2x irregular; Thomas Prosser and others to Robert H. Coleman, trustee	1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 20.9 ft n of Jennings St, 20.8x68x19.9x74 8; also, Prospect Av, e s, 83.4 ft n of Jennings St, 21.3x68.6x 20.4x74.8; John Toelberg and wife to George Stolz	1
SEDGWICK AV, e s, 598.11 ft s of Cedar Av, 28.11x27.11x236.11x304.6; Henry B. Levy to David B. Levy	1
TRAVERS ST, s s, 75.2 ft e of Decatur Av, 25x100x25.2x104; Thomas Connors to F. D. Mullins	1,250
WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Beach St, 25x75; James M. Veader, executor, to Hyman Sonn and another	32,000
WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 102.8 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97; Margaret Javell to Blakeslee Barnes	12,000
WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Margaret J. Ramsey and others to Elizabeth L. Farrar	1
WILLIS AV, e s, 75 f n of 144th St, 25x 98.4; John Cullen and wife to Alfred Stoliker	23,000
WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; Elias Kempner to George Daly and John A. Carlson	10
2D AV, n w corner of 76th St, 25x100; George Wildung and wife to Abraham Wolff	1
5TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 29x120; Henry Corn to Katharine C. Welling	100
5TH AV, s e corner of 77th St, 39.8x120x irregular; Oliver H. P. Belmont to Alva E. Belmont	1
6TH AV, 330, 20x73.9; Samuel F. C. Adams and another to Josephine M. Geenen	1,000
10TH AV, n e corner of 141st St, 199.10 ft to 142d St x350; Katharine C. Welling to Henry Corn	100
3D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; Stephen V. R. Dawson to Mary K. Dawson	600
3D ST, n s s, Lot 106, map of Landert's Farm, 24x98.2; James M. Ward, referee, to Margaret Duckgeischel and another	16,600
6TH ST, s s, 224.4 ft e of Avenue C, 19.9 x97; Morris B. Goldberger and wife to Leopold Kaufmann	1
6TH ST, 722, 19.9x90; Elizabeth Hoffman and another to Leopold Kaufmann	1
6TH ST, 718, 19x97; Diedrich Denker and wife to Leopold Kaufmann	1
6TH ST, s s, 204.10 ft e of Avenue C, 18.9x97; Herman Schmeltacher and wife to Leopold Kaufmann	1
9TH ST, n s, 359.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16x 92.3; William H. Folsom to Sarah C. Folsom	1
16TH ST, 429 East, 25x92; Christian Reiner and wife to Catherina Ernst	100
19TH ST, 49 West, 19.1x92; William K. Everdell to Carlton J. Barnes	100
29TH ST, s s, Lot 117, map of estate of John Samler, 25x98.9; James Affleck, as executor and trustee, to New York Telephone Company	29,000
29TH ST, s s, Lot 117, map of estate of John Samler, 25x98.9; Mary E. Samler and others to James Affleck, as executor, &c.	500
35TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Emily Anthon to Frances P. Field	1
36TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 20x 74.7; Alice C. H. Osborn and another to J. Pierpont Morgan	1
44TH ST, 150 West, 16.8x100.4; Carlton C. Davis and others, to Honora V. Cabassud	100
52D ST, s s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 15x100.5; Amalia Goridt, individually and as executrix, to Jacob Gundlich	11,000
60TH ST, 49 East, 16x100.5; Elizabeth C. McKibbin and another to Benjamin Perkins	28,000
60TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Elizabeth C. McKibbin to George S. McKibbin	1
61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; James B. Moore and others to August Oppenheimer	1
85TH ST, n s, 71.11 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x irregular; Isidor Garlick to Ricke Garlick	2,500
89TH ST, s s, 166 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 100.8; Eliza M. Sanger to Ella M. Sanger	1
89TH ST, s s, 186 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 100.8; Ella M. Sanger to Ella Marie Sanger	1
89TH ST, s s, 27.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 86x100.8; George G. Battle, referee, to Tillie Peyser	39,350
93D ST, 253 West, 19x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Henry S. Lawrence	100
93D ST, 257 West, 19x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Henry S. Lawrence	100
100TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 100 x100.11; George F. Moore to Adela S. Moore	1
111TH ST, 142 East, 18x100.11; Annie L. Johnston to Dora Johnston	1
112TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 100.11; John Dwight to Giovanni Fusco	1
116TH ST, s s, 414 ft w of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Amanda M. Degraff and another, executors of Henry P. Degraff, to Elizabeth M. Cochrane	1
125TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 6th Av, 89.6x 99.11; August Oppenheimer and others to James B. Moore and others	1
127TH ST, 208 to 212 East; Amanda M. Degraff and another, executors, to Abraham Levy	1
128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Sarah J. Raynor, executrix, to Isaac L. Smith	15,000
128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Sarah J. Raynor and others to Isaac L. Smith	1
129TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 50x99.11; Adams Hill to Catharine A. Clark	1
137TH ST, 128 West, 25x99.11; William Ueckermann and wife to Michael Loesch	1
144TH ST, 733 East, 25x100; Charles Wahlig and others to Carmela Paolillo	14,000
144TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.6; Gustav P. Helfrich and wife to Anna M. Peters	100
144TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.6; Anton Ragette and wife to Anna M. Peters	100
148TH ST, 418 West, 20x99.11; Catharine A. Clark to Adam Hill	1
165TH ST, s s, 130.11 ft e of Brook Av, 25 x88.6; Donald McLean, referee, to Sophie Martin	11,025
173D ST, 556 West, 16.6x50; John Eusner and wife to Charles Rauchfuss	500

Recorded Leases.

BORCHARDT, Max, to Christian Armbruster; 110 Bleecker St, 5 1-6 years	$2,000
CORN, Henry, to Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgely; 170 5th Av, sixth floor, &c., 3 years	216
EICHHORN, Celia, to Max Breimer; 57 Lewis St, 3 years	3,156
FOLZ, Frederick, to George C. Rugen; 510 Brook Av, 5 years	900
GEISELBRECHT, Katie, to Katie Degnan; 206 East 22d St, 5 years	480
HUBER, Charles, agent, to George Bechtel Brewing Company; 24 Pike St, 5 years	840
KORN, S. W., to J. Henry Block; 155 and 157 East 52d St, 5 years	600
LATHAM, Albert, and another to Emma Dorries; 67 2d St, 3 5-12 years	780 to 800
McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to James Grubert; Trinity Av, s w corner of 149th St, 5 years	900
MEYER, Michael, to Herman Blaske and another; 14 East 18th St, 8 years	2,400
PAYNE, William H., to Michael McKiernan; 155 Alexander Av, 1 year	720
PEFFERS, A. M., to N. L. Niver Company; 66 and 68 East 85th St, 51x102, 3 years	960
SLEVIN, Hugh, to Hugh Reilly and another; 596 and 598 8th Av, 5 years	3,600
SOMMERS, Theresa, to William Cahill; 467 9th Av, 5 years	1,920
STAIGER, Gustave, and others, executors, to Christian Armbruster; 120 2d Av, 8 years	1,620

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Hyman, and Abram Aventine to Abraham Stern and another; e s of Clinton St, Lots 1,038 and 1,039, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year	$9,900
ALLISON, Catharine E., to Mary E. Simmons; Lots 413 and 469, map of Unionport, 3 years	1,500
ANGRICK, Joseph, to August Freutel; s s of 150th St, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years	2,500
BECK, Gottfried, to Christiana S. and Josephine H. Pabst; e s of Stebbins Av, 488.4 ft n of 165th St, 5 years	4,500
BRUNING, Henry F., to German Savings Bank; w s of Lewis St, 75 ft s of Houston St, 1 year	14,000
BRUNING, Henry F., to German Savings Bank; w s of Lewis St, 100 ft s of Houston St, 1 year	14,000
BUHLMANN, George, and Joseph Schadle, to Erhard Gebhard; Liber 49, Page 372, installments	5,750
CABASSUD, Honora V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 150 West 44th St, 3 years	10,000
CAHILL, Thomas, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 467 9th Av, saloon lease, demand	10,000
CAHILL, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 309 10th Av, saloon lease, demand	7,000
CAREY, John, to Abigail J. Purdy; s w s of Taylor St, 100 ft s e of Columbus Av, 3 years	2,250
CANDLER, James R., to Lottie Schlussel and others, executors; e s of 1st Av, 76.4 ft n of 19th St, 5 years	11,000
CONGER, Arthur B., to Clarence R. Conger; Lot 1,006 and n half of Lot 612, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 7th Ward, 1 year	15,000
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s w corner of Convent Av and 142d St, 1 year	21,000
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n e corner of Convent Av and 141st St, 1 year	16,000
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n w corner of Convent Av and 141st St, 1 year	21,000
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s e corner of Convent Av and 142d St, 1 year	16,000
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 142d St, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	21,500
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; s s of 142d St, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	16,500
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 141st St, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	16,500
CORN, Henry, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 141st St, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	21,500
CORN, Henry, to William K. Everdell; s w corner of 5th Av and 22d St, installments	25,000
CORN, Henry, to Levi C. Weir and others, Trustees; s w corner of 5th Av and 22d St, 10 years	450,000
CUNNINGHAM, William F., to the United States Trust Company; s s of 79th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	15,000
DUCKGEISCHEL, Margaret, and another to Charles F. Pfizenmayer; n e s of 3d St, 103 ft n w of Avenue B, 1 year	9,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Caroline Lichtenstein and others, trustees, &c.; n e corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, 3 years	8,000
FREISE, Ernest, to John C. Gulick; e s of 3d Av, 56.6 ft from s w corner of Lot 142, map of the village of Morrisania, 3 years	3,000
FREY, Simon and Isaac, to Henrietta Goldberg; 470 East Houston St, 5 years	8,000
FREY, Simon and Isaac, to Henrietta Goldberg; 468 East Houston St, 5 years	12,000
FUSCO, Giovanni, to John Dwight; s s of 112th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years	11,500
GATES, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,054 3d Av, 3 years	9,000
GEENEN, Josephine M., to Christian Wynen; 330 6th Av; n s of 67th St, 80 ft w of West End Av, and Lot 1,025, map of the village of Wakefield, 2 years	8,000
GERMUTH, Michael, and Louisa, to Annina F. Kingsley; n s of 11th St, 233 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years	3,000
GOOS, Henry, to James Noble, and another; 1,515 Lexington Av, 2 years	1,500
GORSCH, Arthur, to Robert E. Embree; n s of 114th St, 415 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	17,500
GORSCH, Arthur, to Charles Hendricks; n s of 114th St, 474.11 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years	18,000
GRIESE, Eliza W. and John D., to Anna C. Stephens; s s of 26th St, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years	18,000
GRIFFIN, Emma, individually and as trustee, to Patrick Salmon, as committee; w s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft n of 41st St, 5 years	4,500
GUNDLICH, Jacob, to Amalia Goridt; s s of 52d St, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years	5,000
HAND, Ida M., to Isabella Loring; n s of 142d St, 239.10 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years	12,000
HANSON, George C., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Lot 23, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years	2,500
HARDY, Ellen, to Pauline Schwab; n s of 184th St, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 1 year	2,500
HILL, Louise B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 East 75th St, 3 years	12,500
HUMPHREY, Margaret S., and others to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; Westchester Village to William's Bridge Road at intersection of a line of lands of Capt. William Bowne, about 27 acres; also parcel of 5 acres on w s of said road, opposite, and other property, 3 years	25,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of Cannon St, 150.2 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year	20,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Elizabeth Hoffman; s s of 6th St, 244.3 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year	6,000
KERBY, Mary J., to David Hennessey; s s of Arthur Av, Lot 65, map of Upper Morrisania, 2 years	1,000
KIDANSKY, Tina, to Charles L. Adrian; 242 Henry St, 4 months	2,500
LONGCHAMP, Adele, to Michel Meyer; 17 Bleecker St, 1 year	9,000
LUDIN, Susan A., and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 41st St, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years	40,000
MARTIN, Sophie and George W., to Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors, &c.; s s of 165th St, 130.11 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years	10,000
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to J. Francis Booraem; s s of 122d St, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	1,233
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to John Schubert; s s of 122d St, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	250
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to Hudson Plasterboard Company; s s of 122d St, 389 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	302
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to J. L. Mott Iron Works; s s of 122d St, 321 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	4,756
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to Richard C. Cummings; s s of 122d St, 321 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	2,490
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to Henderson, Hull & Co., Limited; s s of 122d St, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	6,794
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to Henderson, Hull & Co., Limited; s s of 122d St, 389 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	6,794
MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to James D. Putnam; s s of 122d St, 253 ft e of 8th Av and four adjoining lots, (five mortgages,) 1 year	24,955
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 122d St, 352 ft w of 7th Av, installments	35,000
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 122d St, 386, 420, 454, and 488 ft w of 7th Av, installments, (four mortgages)	140,000
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to James Rogers; s s of 122d St, 287 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	9,000
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to William H. Gill, trustee; s s of 122d St, 321 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	4,460
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to William H. Page Boiler Company; s s of 122d St, 253 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	5,000
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to James D. Putnam and another; s s of 122d St, 389 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	2,400
MacALLISTER Margaret C., to Jeremiah T. Smith; s s of 122d St, 287 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	2,765
MacALLISTER Margaret C., to Jeremiah T. Smith; s s of 122d St, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	3,150
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to H. C. Bennett; s s of 122d St, 389 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	6,406
MacALLISTER, Margaret C., to H. C. Bennett; s s of 122d St, 253 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	10,000
McLOUGHLIN, Rosetta, to Lamont McLoughlin; n s of 78th St, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year	7,525
McKIERNAN, Michael, and James to Peter Doelger; 155 Alexander Av, saloon lease, demand	1,000
McVAY, Joseph, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 389 East 4th St, 1 year	2,000
MOSES, Selina, to Abraham Jacobi; n s of 97th St, 480 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years	13,000
NAARDEN, Charles, to Robert W. Stuart; 424 East 82d St, ½ year	10,000
OGDEN, James W., and wife to Church E. Gates & Co.; n e corner of 156th St and Prospect Av, secures notes	1,800
PAOLILLO, Carmela, to Charles Wahlig and another; 733 East 144th St, ½ year	2,200
PERKINS, Benjamin, to Lucy W. Drexel; 49 East 60th St, 3 years	16,000
PEYSER, Tillie, to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; s s of 89th St, 27.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	25,000
RAPP, Katherine E., to John W. Rapp; 157 East 56th St, 1 year	5,000
SALZER, Carl W., to Ephraim B. Levy; Mount Morris Av, n s, 1,259. ft e of Unionport Road, 400x50, and other property, 2 years	2,500
SANDFORD, Edward, to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; s s of Charlton St, 69 ft w of Washington St, 11 years	20,000
SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 230, Block F, amended map Mapes estate, 3 years	1,200
SCHWITZER, Helene, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 94th St, 275 and 287.5 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) 3 years	28,000
SKUSE, Elizabeth H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,199 Fifth Av, saloon lease, demand	5,000
SMITH, Augustus, to S. V. R. Cruger and another, trustees, &c.; 527 West 51st St, 5 years	10,000
SMITH, Isaac L., to Robert W. Stuart; s s of 128th St, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year	13,000
SPARKS, Robert, to St. Luke's Hospital; n s of 29th St, 144 ft e of 7th Av; also 157, 159, and 161 West 29th St, 5 years	70,000
SOEHL, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; s w corner of Brook Av and 144th St, 1 year	4,000
SONN, Hyman, and Henry to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Washington St and Beach St, 1 year	20,000
STEWART, Edward A. L., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of West St, 50 ft s of Morris St, 2 years	15,000
TACINELLI, Giuseppe and Francesco V., to Mary E. Parsons; Lots 1 and 2, map of the village of Melrose, south, 23d Ward, 4 years	1,000
TONYES, Hermann, to the Society of the New York Hospital; 117 West 134th St, 5 years	10,000
TRENKMANN, August, to Margaret E. Mitchell and others, trustees, &c.; 407 Broome St and 251 Centre St, 3 years	55,000
VAN RIPER, Charles and Laura F., to Sophia U. Willets; w s of Prospect Av, 50 ft n of 151st St, 3 years	4,000
VAN RIPER, Charles and Laura F., to William W. Buhrman and another, trustees, &c.; w s of Prospect Av, 75 ft n of 151st St, 3 years	4,000
VESELL, Meyer, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 73 Ridge St, 5 years	10,000
WOLFF, Abraham, to George Wildung; 76th St, n w corner of 2d Av, installments	8,000
ZUELCH, George, to Henry Zuelch; n s of 154th St, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years	7,000
ZUELCH, Henry, to North River Savings Bank; n s of 35th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year	1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMANN, Theresa, to the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewery Company	$3,500
BLOCH, Charlotte, to Jacob Pick	Nom.
BONNER, Adolph, to Eugene Cohn	Nom.
CURRIER, Ida A., to Marie E. Jacobson	2,000
HINZE, Adolph, to Fred W. Fink	35,000
JACOBSEN, Marie E., to August Finck	2,000
LEONHARDT, Minnie, and another to Annie Best	3,387
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Martin Storz	8,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma H. Horn and another	9,018
MITTAG, Henry W., to J. T. Smth	Nom.
O'SHEA, Charlotte A., to Adolph Bonner	2,000
RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr	45,000
SMITH, J. T., to Henry W. Mittag	Nom.
STEINHARDT, Carrie, and others, executors, &c., to Carrie Steinhardt	15,000
STIEHL, Henry, guardian, &c., and others to Annie Best	4,088
STIEHL, Henry, as guardian, &c., to Annie Best, (two mortgages)	8,683
STIEHL, Henry, as guardian, &c., to Minnie Leonhardt	5,070

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 148th St, 50x100; Percival H. Seward against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor	$200
BEAVER ST, 90, and Pearl St, 141; Donald A. Manson against Edward Ufer, lessee and contractor	73
BROADWAY, s e corner of Leonard St, 100 x500; William Standinger against the New York Life Insurance Company, owner; W. A. McClelland, contractor	20
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 809 to 813, and 400 West 151st St; the Wheeler Manufacturing Company against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor	950
WEST END AV, 114; Andrew V. O'Neil, Jr., against Peter J. Devine, owner; Charles W. Russell, contractor	450

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 440; Charles F. Parraga against Tomas G. Ribon and others, (attachment;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 21x100; William Wieland against Eliza Bernard, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Ludvigh & Ryttenberg.

HUDSON ST, s w corner of Beach St, 25x100; Charles S. Smith and another; executors, &c., against Catherine Connolly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Smith & Martin.

24TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Frank J. Colahan against Mary F. Colahan and others, (partition;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Stotesbury.

85TH ST, 138 West; Peter Fichter, as general guardian, against Adeline Widmayer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

93D ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 3d Av, 29.11x100.8; Andrew W. Smith and another, executors, &c., against Israel S. Feinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

93D ST, n s, 250.5 ft w of 3d Av, 29.11x100.8; M. Adele Smith and another, executrix, against Sender Feldmark, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

129TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 5th Av, 37x50; Charles L. Jones, executor, &c., against Jean M. Eldredge and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. P. & J. McL. Nash.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

265—T. E. B. Mason et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alexander McLeod.—Passed temporarily.

269—Village of Norwood, appellant, vs. Elon R. Baker.—Submitted by William E. Bundy for the appellant and Charles W. Baker for the appellee.

281—Francis F. Gowen, sole receiver and plaintiff in error, vs. Laura B. Bush, administratrix of William N. L. Bush.—Continued per stipulation.

282—Washington Gas Light Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas G. Lansden.—Continued per stipulation.

286—Jacob Sonnenthiel, plaintiff in error, vs. the Christian Moerlein Brewing Company et al.—Continued per stpulation.

245—Walter H. Harris, plaintiff in error, vs. Franklin J. Morton.—Argument continued by William Pinckney Whyte for the plaintiff in error by Edgar H. Gans and Bernard Carter for the defendant in error and concluded by Frederick D. McKenney for the plaintiff in error.

246—Abram W. Hendry et al., appellants, vs. Ocean Steamship Company.—Argument commenced by Eugene H. Carver for the appellant.

Call for to-day: 246, 247, 248, 254, (and 255,) 258, 259, (and 260,) 271, 275, (and 276,) 277, and 279.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
PARSONS & SINGER,
31 NASSAU ST.

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LEFT-OVER HOUSES AND APARTMENTS, west side, reduced rents. STEVENS, 93d St., cor. Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, resident.

Calendar for Wednesday, May 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

84—Morris & C. Dredg. Co. vs. tug Transfer No. 5.
50—Whyte vs. tug Howard Carroll.
49—Besse vs. Baxter.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers
93—Beard Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
83—U. S. vs. derrick Monarch.
88—Same vs. derrick Will.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
122—Bleecker vs. S. S. Kensington.
127—Macy vs. Perry.
86—Cambay S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
125—Gunkel vs. S. S. Seguranca.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

John Iribacher vs. John W. Roth, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs.

First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., vs. The National Broadway Bank of New York City.—Motion to prefer granted.

In re Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn; People ex rel. John Blocher vs. Thomas F. Crowley et al., Board of Assessors of Buffalo, appellant; in re application of Buffalo Traction Company for the appointment of Commissioner to determine, &c.; People ex rel. Christopher Quinn vs. Moses et al., Police Commissioners; People ex rel. Francis H. D. Mason, appellant, vs. Stephen V. R. Cruger et al., Commissioners of Parks; in re petition of George Hilliard, Special Deputy Excise Commissioner, appellant, vs. Annie Giese; People ex rel. Joseph Meyer, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., Police Commissioners; in re drainage of certain lands in the town of Penfield, Monroe County.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Calendar for to-day: 457, 465, 1247, 415, 472, 474, 476, and 477.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Patterson, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

55—In re Muller.
57—Smith vs. Eighth Ward Bank.
61—Linehan vs. Western Elec. Co.
66—United Water Works Co. vs. Omaha Water Works Co.
68—Levy vs. Harris.
69—Glens Falls Paper Mill Co. vs. Trask.
76—Hyde vs. Wolf.
77—Ames vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
78—Coy vs. Martin.
82—Woodbury vs. Newman.
83—Byrne vs. Stoddard.
84—Graney vs. Berrie.
94—Lawton vs. Lawton.
95—Harris vs. Elliott.
96—Van Bokkelen vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.

The other branches of the Supreme Court, also the City Court and General Sessions, have adjourned until Thursday, May 5.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.
Mulligan vs. Seifred—John A. Straley. Byrd vs. Jacobs—Francis B. Delehanty. Hassey vs. Schultz—Samuel Beardsley. Manne vs. Saward—Henry P. McGown.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
Rutherford vs. Wallach—Donald McLean. Knoll vs. Guggolz—Thomas C. Kenney.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.
Matter of Maurer—James M. Ward. Felix vs. Fox—Thomas Allison. Matter of O'Hara—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.
Clark vs. Lyons—Charles F. Wells.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.
George F. Johnson vs. Allan D. Pryor—John Lorscher.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.
Aaron Friedman vs. August Richter—Thomas B. Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
Emma T. Stillman vs. Benny Silverblatt—Millard F. Johnson.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

234—Hennion vs. Kipp.
236—Gough vs. McFaul.
191—People vs. Braested.
235, 222—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R.
138—Seagriff vs. B. H. R. R.
196—Bruen vs. Uhlman.
183—Riley vs. Waller.
217—Johanns vs. Nassau R. R.
129—Clapp vs. Nichols.
203—Hanson vs. Nassau R. R.
224—Underhill vs. Phillips.
231—Poulsen vs. Nassau R. R.

WOMAN MURDEROUSLY STABBED

Man Who Had Aroused Another's Jealousy Killed by a Train.

MATAWAN, N. J., May 3.—Emma Howard is at the home of Lillie Laws, her friend, with a bad stab wound in the head, the body of Charles Simmons is in the Morgue, and a colored man known only by the name of "Shine," is a fugitive.

The Howard woman, who is colored, as was Simmons, was a domestic and "Shine" was regarded as her promised husband. When he found Simmons in her company on the main street of the town last night, he became furious, and, drawing a knife from his pocket, he plunged it into the head of the woman. She fell to the ground, and "Shine," thinking he had killed her, disappeared.

This evening, when Simmons learned that the Howard woman would probably recover, he decided to visit her. He was making his way cautiously to the home of the Laws woman, and, while crossing the railroad track, was run down and instantly killed by a train.

WAR EXTRAS AND SCHOLARS.

Boys in Plainfield Neglecting Their Studies Ostensibly to Sell Them.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 3.—Superintendent of Public Schools Maxson and the Board of Education are of the opinion that the sale of the New York afternoon newspapers on the streets of Plainfield is unnecessarily detaining a large number of young lads from their studies.

Last night a set of resolutions was prepared by Mr. Maxson and passed by the board, in which the Chief of Police was asked to enforce the State law prescribing that children under the age of fifteen should not be employed in any manner unless it could be shown that they had attended school the regular number of hours.

Prof. Maxson claims that a large number of youths are neglecting their studies, ostensibly to sell the war extras, when, as a matter of fact, they were using that excuse to stay out of school and loiter on street corners and generally gather up a bad street education.

SHOT AT A BURGLAR.

New Jersey Farmer Fires a Charge of Shot at His Head.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 3.—A burglar narrowly escaped having his head blown off when he and a companion attempted to enter the house of John Buckalew, near here, yesterday morning. Buckalew, who is a farmer, was awakened by the noise of a wagon driving up to his place. Looking out of the window, he saw a buggy and horse in the road and two men at the door, battering it with the end of a heavy plank.

"Stop that," shouted Buckalew, but, as the men threatened to shoot him he drew his head in. He then secured his shotgun and waited at the door until one of them stepped in, when he fired. The shot struck the burglar's hat and knocked it off. The man fell back, and after his companion had helped him away they drove rapidly off in the buggy.

The load of shot must have struck the man's head, for the wall was spattered with blood and the hat was perforated with shot.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises....4:54|Sun sets....6:55|Moon sets....3:29

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....5:40|Gov. Isl'd....5:50|H. Gate....7:46
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....6:05|Gov. Isl'd....6:19|H. Gate....8:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Berlin, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MAY 5.		
Ailsa, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cedardene, La Guayra	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem IV	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 6.		
A. Dumois, Gonaives, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MAY 7.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victoria, London		
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May †8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 13 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 4.

Crest, Shields, April 20.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 25.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 27.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Noordland, Antwerp, April 19.
Nueces, Galveston, April 27.
Strathesk, Swansea, April 20.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, May 2.
Edam, Rotterdam, April 23.
Finance, Colon, April 28.
Servia, Liverpool, April 26.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Britannic, Liverpool, April 27.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 22.
Ludwig, Hamburg, April 22.
Norge, Christiansand, April 22.
Scindia, Gibraltar, April 21.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Etruria, Liverpool, April 30.
La Touraine, Havre, April 30.
Oldenburg, Bremen, April 28.
Scotia, Havre, April 23.
St. Oswald, Shields, April 22.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

America, London, April 25.
Celtic King, London, April 24.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 3.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, April 23.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Boadicea, London, April 28.
Coleridge, St. Lucia, May 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, April 28.
Friesland, Antwerp, April 30.
Furnessia, Glasgow, April 28.
Kansas City, Swansea, April 25.
Manitoba, London, April 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 29.

Arrived—Tuesday, May 3.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Briand, Marseilles April 6 and Naples 14th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 2d.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Findlay, London April 21, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston April 16 and Port Limon 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kelloch. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 2d.

SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Angrove, Ponce, P. R., April 25, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah April 30, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., April 29 and Wilmington, N. C., 30th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ely, (Br.,) Pearn, Guantanamo April 22 and Kingston 25th, with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 2d.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Rotterdam and Boulogne April 21, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelbart, Bremen April 26 and Southampton 27, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:42 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Sandfield, (Br.,) Calos, Cardiff April 15, in ballast to order. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M. May 2.

SS Ribston, (Br.,) Robinson, Shields April 17, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Chalmers, Hamburg April 19, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Losowitz, Antwerp April 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:25 P. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans April 27, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp April 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.

SS Huron, (Br.,) Clark, Shields April 17. Passed in Sandy Hook at 6:49 P. M.

Ship James Drummond, (of Bath,) Swekwes, Hongkong Jan. 5 via Bermuda April 21, with mdse. to C. von Pustau & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Jessie Osborne, (of Liverpool,) Page, Fowey 49 ds., with china clay to Hammill & Gillespie—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Meguntlcook, (of Boston,) Smith, Monte Christi 16 ds., with logwood to Huttlinger & Vivie—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Caspian, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Gordon, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to A. S. Lascelles & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig James Brown, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Chase, Macoris 17 ds., with sugar and one passenger to Hugh Kelly—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 3, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze.

Sailed.

SS Cape Corrientes, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Helios, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) for Havre.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Havel, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth, &c.
SS Knickerbocker, for New Orleans.
SS Saginaw, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Newstead, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

Spoken.

Ship Buckingham, (Br.,) Scott, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken March 5 in lat. 32 south, lon. 31 west.

Ship Sam Skolfield II., Hall, from New York for Yokohama, was spoken April -- in lat. 35, lon. 40.

Ship Irby, (Br.,) Griffiths, from London for New York, was spoken April 27 in lat. 49, lon. 18.

Miscellaneous.

BRISTOL, May 3.—Bark P. C. Petersen, (Nor.,) Capt. Anderson, from Brunswick, which arr. here yesterday, is in a damaged condition from a collision, which took place on May 1, about 15 miles west of Lundy Island in the British Channel, with the schooner Guiding Star, (Br.,) of Hull. The Guiding Star's masts were carried away and she suffered other damage, which was so extensive, that the crew jumped for their lives on board the Petersen, while the schooner disappeared from sight.

LONDON, May 3.—SS Strathcarron, (Br.,) Capt. Stockwell, from Dantzic for Philadelphia, before reported ashore near Blyth, is leaking freely, and there is now eight feet of water in her after hold. Her cargo is being lightered and her crew have gone ashore.

LISBON, May 3.—SS Moncoa, (Br.,) Capt. O'Sullivan, has been in collision with the SS Malango, (Port.,) at this port, resulting in the bows of the Moncoa being stove in. The damage to the Malango is not yet known.

QUEENSTOWN, May 3.—Ship Lord Wolseley, (Br.,) from Tacoma, before reported towed in here after being ashore, has one plate on starboard side, amidships, badly torn, but the leakage has been overcome. The cargo is all wet and may have to be discharged here.

RIO JANEIRO, May 3.—SS Manitoba, (Br.,) of the Norton Line, Capt. Smith, from Buenos Ayres, which arr. here bound for New York on April 30, has had a fire in her after hold, from which the portion of the cargo destined for New York was slightly damaged, while that to be discharged here suffered extensively.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 3.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York for Alexandria, passed Malta to-day.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from Genoa for New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Stenocken, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS [illegible], (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, sld. from [illegible] April 29.

SS [illegible], (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible], sld. from [illegible] for New York April 30.

SS [illegible], (Dutch,) Capt. Calissen, from New [illegible]

SS [illegible], Capt. Adams, from New [illegible]

SS [illegible], (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Genoa, &c., passed Gibraltar April 27.

SS [illegible], (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4 A. M. to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Trieste, arr. at Venice April 28.

SS Briardene, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York, arr. at Rotterdam April 30.

SS Atlantic, (Br.,) Capt. Inwood, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Salter, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Ghazee, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from Calcutta for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Eric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Cardiff for New York to-day.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below, the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address

EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

BASKET BALL.—May class for young boys; Berkeley Gymnasium, Carnegie Hall, West 57th St.; number limited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, speaking French and German, as first-class chambermaid; understands sewing, clothing, package, &c.; well recommended by present employer. 38 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; three years' city reference; chambermaid preferred. 856 9th Av., Great Barrington.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent young girl for light chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of grown children; best city references. 254 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; five years' city reference. 235 East 56th St.; Callanan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress, with good city references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 113 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; best personal reference. Present employer's, 41 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse for grown children; good reference. Mrs. Tieche, 17 Greenwich Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated man, excellent masseur, as companion or caretaker of gentleman. Dr. E. Guernsey, 180 West 59th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; first-class personal reference; no objection to country. 119 West 83d St. Ring bottom bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, all kinds desserts; good baker; makes good butter; country in Summer; wages, $25 to $35; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young girl; good cook; will do coarse wash; American family; city place 16 months; first-class reference; wages, $20. R. H., Box 307, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights up.

COOK.—Young girl as good plain cook and laundress; best city reference; country preferred. Dunn, 208 East 40th St.

COOK.—Competent in all branches of cooking and baking; courses of dinners and entrées. 354 9th Av., ring top bell.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as excellent cook; good city reference; no cards. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; best reference. M. R., Box 55, 1,242 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady desires to recommend excellent woman for day's work, house cleaner, laundress, also caretaker for house during Summer. Address Mrs. Davis, 743 Madison Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, 24 years of age, speaking the French and English languages, a good pianist and painter, as governess to one or two young ladies; a good home is more desirable than high wages. L. S., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; understands dressmaking; willing to do light chamberwork or assist with grown children. Call at present employer's, 128 East 30th St.

MAID.—By a French person (Protestant) as maid for growing children; understands cutting and fitting; personal references. 383A 6th St., Brooklyn.

MAID or NURSE.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid or nurse to lady or grown child. Greer, 501 West 40th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By an American Protestant as maid or nurse to lady or grown child. Humphras, 216 West 19th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady desires to find a situation for a girl who has lived with her fourteen months, as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid. Apply, Wednesday morning, 9 to 11, 189 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress; in a private family; first-class on shirts, collars, and cuffs; best personal reference. Box 58, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant laundress; first-class; thoroughly competent; private family; good city reference. L., Box 307, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress, or would do any other work. 527 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as laundress in a private family; good reference; last employer can be seen. Roche, 554 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman to take charge of an infant from birth; good city reference. 106 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSE.—Lady or gentleman; would travel; willing and obliging; seven years' references. M., 124 West 62d St.

NURSE.—Will take full charge of baby or small children; nine years' references. Stanton, 2,022 Madison Av.

NURSE.—[illegible] nurse and to do plain sewing; Protestant. M. C. M., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced baby's nurse; in an American family; can take entire charge from birth; can take charge of sick babies; highest references; no objection to country. 217 East 40th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a competent German nurse; good sewer; best reference. Call, 9 to 12, 14 East 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as first-class waitress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best recommendations; country preferred for the Summer. Advertiser, 262 West 35th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and do sewing in a small private family; country preferred. M. E., Box 329, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, salad and wines; city reference; city or country. M. C., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress, who will be at liberty Saturday, May 7. Call at Suite No. 6, 500 Madison Av., from 10 to 12 or 3 to 7.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; year's best reference, present employer; city or country. 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; references. A., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; seven years' city reference. 254 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 253 East 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a private family; city reference. 118 East 63d St.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes a situation for her waitress. 46 East 53d St.; no cards.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; two and a half years' best personal city reference from last employer. A. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—Experienced, sober, willing; best care of silver, &c.; full charge parlor floor; best recommendations. G., Box 310, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By an Englishman, aged 35, height, 5 feet 10 inches, as butler or valet; personal reference if required. J. R., 763 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; best city references; city or country. Butler, care Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; best of references; moderate wages. G. B., Box 309, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; sober, reliable; personal references. L., Box 65, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By competent Swede; best references. Present employer can be seen at 106 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes position for butler. J. W., 5 West 34th St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Respectable man and wife, no children, would take care of private house for Summer; excellent reference. Gaffney, 769 2d Av.

CARETAKER.—Trustworthy couple; care of house during Summer; six years' reference. J. Franke, 335 East 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable man; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; strictly temperate; careful city driver; first-class reference. C., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; 26; no family; country preferred; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, neat, willing, obliging; three years' best reference. Coachman, Box 4, 239 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 30 years of age; married; no family; willing and obliging; careful and reliable driver; good reference. A. Johnson, Box 311, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; generally useful; in city or country; will be thoroughly recommended in every way. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; first-class man, with best city reference; present employer can be seen. 2 East 27th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Experienced and reliable; single man; age, 39; city or country; references. French, 112 West 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Fourteen years' best city reference; married; no incumbrance. L., 136 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136 New Brunswick, N. J.

GARDENER.—By a German, single, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, lawn, shrubs, and place generally; not cows or horses; wages, $18; best references given. G. M., Box 194 Times.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; no children; 32 years old; understands gardening and the care of horses, cows, and poultry; wife will do cooking; first-class workman; A1 references. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; good reference. Langton, 19 Morton St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—Splendid city or country references; present employer can be seen. Farry, care Mrs. Chapman, 172 East 61st St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young French Swiss as valet in a private family traveling in Europe; good reference. A. M., care of janitor, 100 West 27th St.

VALET, &c.—English; valet or valet de chambre or butler's duties; good city references. M. Thomas, 31 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By an experienced painter and paper hanger, who can also do all kinds of repairing; sober and steady, not afraid of work; best references. G. H. Fh., care of F. Bilharz, 750 Columbus Av.

MASSAGE.—Experienced masseur; highest recommendations; no objection to travel; can be secured. Masseur, 579 East 148th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A woman to do cooking and washing in small family; country for Summer. Call at 70 East 77th St., 9 to 12; Mrs. Abbott.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man as steward's assistant; city; hours, 6 to 4 P. M.; wages, $6 week, including Sundays, with board; give reference and former employers. Write only, William Avery, 55 West 27th St.

WANTED—Butler for country house; must be thoroughly experienced and capable, and possess high references. Call at Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St., not later than 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-law6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 100 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 100 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Hanson, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE R. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & HANSON, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, New York City. f12-law6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-law6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-law6mW

SOLVYNS, HARRIETTE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles O. Livingston, Cornelia L. Nokes, in will named as Cornelia Noakes, and Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, and to all persons interested in the estate of Harriette L. Solvyns, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis T. Garrettson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WYATT & TRIMBLE, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Post Office Address, Number 34 Pine Street, New York City, New York. ap27-law7wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City. mh23-law6wW

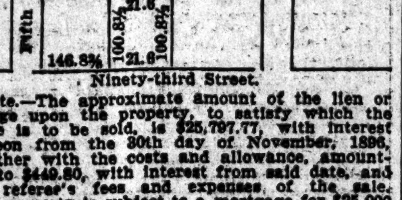
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—LOUIS DANNHAUSER vs. ISAAC HAMBURGER and Fanny Hamburger, his wife, and others. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street one hundred and forty-six (146) feet eight and two-thirds (8⅔) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 18, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 5 East 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $25,797.77, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1896, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $440.50, with interest from said date, and the referee's fees and expenses of the sale. Said property is subject to a mortgage for $25,000 and interest thereon from November, 1897.

The approximate amount of the lien for taxes and assessments is $473.50, with interest on $43 from Oct. 30, 1896, and on $430.50 from October 1, 1897. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
ap20-2aw5wW&3my11

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1898, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 546, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the Gildemeester & Kroeger, a domestic corporation, for leave to account and be discharged, and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all of the proceedings of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the receiver be authorized to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof, that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem proper.—Dated New York, April 20, 1898.

FREDERICK C. TRAIN,
Attorney for the Receiver, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. ap20-law4wW

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Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
do (J. H. Borton)....Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Hl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 20
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) re-decorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (5 Av. & 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep, $1 up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York, (N.B. Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Old Pt. Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap, $4 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
Richmond, Va. The Jefferson, ep. $1.50 up; ap. $5 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl.. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C.. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cot'ges; open J'ly to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon|Kai.W.d.G., June 7, 9 AM
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM|Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM|K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM|Saale, Sat. June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..........Thursday, May 5, 2 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda......May 7, 2 PM|Werra......May 28, 10 AM
Ems........May 14, 10 AM|Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
Aller......May 21, 2 PM|Fulda......June 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM|A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM|F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M|Palatia, May 21, 4 P M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon|Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

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Berlin........May 4|Chester........May 28
Noordland........May 11|Westernland........June 1
Friesland........May 18|Kensington........June 8
Southwark........May 25|*Berlin........June 11
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Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

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Teutonic, May 4, Noon|Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon|Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon|Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon|Germanic, June 22, Noon

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MASSACHUSETTS........May 7
MANITOBA........May 14
MINNEWASKA........May 21
MOHAWK........May 28
MOBILE........June 4
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM,
FIRST CABIN $60 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM|Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM|Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM|Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda........April 28|Boadicea........May 14
Victoria........May 7|Alexandra........May 21
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu........June 18, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Delaware, Friday, May 6|Algonquin, Tues., May 10
*Pawnee, Mon., May 9|Seminole, Fri., May 13
(*Steamer May 9 to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at [illegible] P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Furnessia, May 14, Noon|Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon|Furnessia, June 11, Noon
City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car, Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †6:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) 12:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:55 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,300 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAIL

PENNSYLVA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third St., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. For Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:30, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penn. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:06, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,251, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

CubaLimited

VIA

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
AND
PLANT SYSTEM

Lv. NEW YORK............9.30 A. M.
" WASHINGTON............3.46 P. M.
" Richmond............7.30 P. M.
Ar. Charleston............6.13 A. M.
" Savannah............8.15 A. M.
" Tampa............7.55 P. M.
" Port Tampa............8.30 P. M.
Lv. Port Tampa............9.00 P. M.
(MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.)
Ar. Key West............3.00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO SHIP'S SIDE AT PORT TAMPA.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL TICKET OFFICES.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway, New York.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct routes to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving [illegible] 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. [illegible]—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman [illegible]

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS [illegible] & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, [illegible], 429 Broadway, and [illegible] at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., [illegible], 61 West 125th St., 255 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., [illegible], Brooklyn. Time tables, giving [illegible], at all stations.

[illegible] Express Company will call for [illegible] baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Resolutions Adopted to Celebrate the Charter Day Holiday as Dewey Day.

CAPT. HART'S RELEASE ASKED

Councilmen and Aldermen Consider Propositions to Raise the Salaries of Teachers—Suggestion to Make a Park at Fort Washington.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted resolutions declaring that, as the Charter Day celebration has been abandoned, to-day, which was made a holiday for the celebration, should be observed as Dewey Day, in honor of the Asiatic Squadron and the victory at Manila. As there is no time for the resolution to be printed and presented to the Mayor for his approval, it can have no other effect than to show the feeling of the Aldermen and Councilmen.

Alderman McCall introduced the resolution in the Board of Aldermen. It was adopted, as follows, without opposition:

Whereas, By special act of the New York Legislature Wednesday, May 4, was a holiday to be celebrated as Charter Day, and

Whereas, The Charter Day celebration has been abandoned because of the war with Spain, and

Whereas, Commodore Dewey and the brave men under him have accomplished a glorious victory for the American arms in Manila, annihilating the Spanish fleet, avenging the Maine and adding fresh honor to the Stars and Stripes,

Resolved, That the day formerly set apart to be celebrated as Charter Day be celebrated in the City of New York as Dewey Day, and that the residents of the City of New York be and are hereby requested to display the American flag from their houses and business places as marks of recognition of the valor and heroism of the men of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy.

Councilman O'Grady of Richmond presented the resolution to the Council asking immediate consideration. The rules were suspended for the purpose, and Mr. O'Grady made a patriotic address. There were no dissenting votes, and the resolution was adopted.

The Hart Resolution.

Alderman Muh presented this resolution to the board:

Whereas, Capt. John D. Hart is an inmate of a prison in Pennsylvania, having been convicted by the United States authorities for violating the neutrality laws in furnishing arms, food, and ammunition to the Cubans struggling so desperately for the freedom of their country, and

Whereas, War is now pending between the United States and Spain, at whose solicitation Capt. Hart was tried and convicted; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Municipal Assembly of New York does hereby respectfully petition his excellency, the President of these United States, to pardon Capt. John D. Hart and enable him to gratify his wish to fight under the flag of his country.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, but was not presented to the Council for indorsement because by the time it was reached the Council had adjourned.

The Aldermen considered and referred to the Aldermanic Committee on Public Education a resolution introduced by Alderman McInnes to raise the salaries of teachers and to fix their gradual increase on the lines proposed by the Ahearn bill approved by Mayor Van Wyck and vetoed by Gov. Black on the grounds that the Municipal Assembly had full power in the premises.

A resolution somewhat similar was offered in the Council by Councilman Hart and amended to include the teachers of Queens and Richmond Boroughs. Except in one paragraph the resolutions were identical, but the resolution of the Aldermen was to fix the salaries, and that of the Council was to ask the Board of Education to comply with the provisions of the Ahearn bill. It was at first proposed to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions, but President Guggenheimer explained that the Governor had held that the Municipal Assembly had power in the matter and that as the Board of Education has expressed itself against the increased salaries, it was useless to adopt the resolution.

After some argument it was decided to refer the matter to a committe for a report at the next meeting.

Provisions of the Ahearn Bill.

The Ahearn bill so called provides that:

No regular teacher in the public schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn shall be paid a sum less than $600 per year, nor shall any teacher, after ten years of service in the public schools of said boroughs, receive less than $800 per annum, nor shall any teacher, after fifteen years of service in said schools, receive less than $1,200 per annum, and no Vice Principal, head of department, or first assistant in said schools shall be paid less than $1,400 per annum, and no male teacher, after twelve years of service in said schools, shall receive less than $2,160 per annum, and the salaries of the women Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $2,500 per annum, and the salaries of the male Principals in said schools shall be increased by the addition of $250 in each year until they shall receive the sum of $3,500 per annum, and no woman Principal of ten years' service as Principal in said schools shall receive less than $2,500 per annum.

At the request of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, President Guggenheimer offered a resolution that in order to perpetuate the memory of the battle of Fort Washington and to mark the battleground, the city purchase the five acres included in the site of Fort Washington, and that the land so purchased be converted into a small park.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD.

Col. Cuyler Criticises the "Chaotic System" in Educational Matters of the Manhattan Authorities.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board Commissioner Weir introduced a resolution regulating the salaries of teachers on the lines of the Ahearn bill which was vetoed by Gov. Black. The School Board opposed the Ahearn bill, because it was held to be a violation of local self-government, but will probably adopt its provisions. The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

A warm debate was provoked by a resolution introduced by Mrs. Pettengill, providing that teachers appointed since January 1 should receive certificates, so that they could be placed on the pay roll. It was pointed out by Horace E. Dresser and others that under the charter teachers must go before a Board of Examiners, and no such board had been appointed.

"That is the trouble everywhere," exclaimed Col. Cuyler. "This whole business of consolidation is an inextricable tangle. These gentlemen in the Borough of Manhattan are a nuisance. They embarrass educational matters in every way. Our teachers cannot get their salaries, and it is with infinite difficulty that we get supplies. The City of New York never conducted its schools as efficiently as we did. Educational matters were conducted in a loose fashion, and now they are bringing their chaotic system over here and involving us in it."

The matter was laid over.

The Corporation Counsel was requested to take the necessary steps to compel the Nassau Railroad to remove its shed at the corner of Concord and Adams Streets, which adjoins Public School No. 1.

The Law Committee reported that Red Cross boxes could not legally be placed in the public schools.

School No. 14 was fixed upon as the location of a vacation school during the coming summer.

CONTRACTORS VISIT MR. COLER.

The Controller Declines to Discuss the Statement Made by Mr. Fitch.

A [illegible] of contractors who are unable to [illegible] the money due them from the city for work done and doing, visited Controller Coler yesterday, and, with him, called upon the Corporation Counsel. The contractors took with them ex-Controller Fitch's statement as to the debts of the city, and asked Mr. Coler to combat the arguments therein advanced. Mr. Coler declined to discuss the statement. He said he was in no way responsible for the facts that showed the city to have exceeded its debt limit. He had included in his statement of the city's liabilities only the items that the Corporation Counsel had declared properly belonged to the debit side of the account.

The meeting between the contractors and Mr. Coler and the Corporation Counsel was an executive one. At its conclusion, the man chosen to act as spokesman said the Controller told them he must stop payment on all public works for two or three months, unless the Corporation Counsel reversed his decision. Mr. Whalen told them he had decided the question propounded by the Controller to the best of his legal ability and he could not see how he could alter that opinion. It was agreed to hold another meeting in the Corporation Counsel's office to-morrow morning.

Several of the contractors suggested that the Controller assume the responsibility of issuing bonds so that the important works in progress, such as the building of schools, might be completed, but Mr. Coler said he could not afford to take the risk and that he did not believe the local banks would buy city bonds if there was any doubt about the city's legal right to issue them.

To Increase Bridge Receipts.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges is to meet to-morrow the representatives of the different railroad companies using the bridge to try and reach some compromise by which the receipts may be made to equal the outlay. He will propose that the trolley cars pay double the sum per car per round trip they are now paying, and that the elevated railroad companies agree to rent the bridge train service. Such an arrangement will, besides doubling the present income, decrease the expenses by permitting the bridge management to dispense with the large force of employes working the bridge cable system.

Mayor Advises Commissioners.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Public Improvements held yesterday a letter sent to the heads of the different departments by the Mayor was read. In a former letter the Mayor instructed the Commissioners not to enter into any contracts until the Controller had completed his statement of the city's financial condition. In the letter read yesterday the Mayor rescinded his former communication, but advised the Commissioners to consult with the Corporation Counsel before beginning any new work that might necessitate an issue of bonds to defray the cost.

City Employes and War Service.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, in reply to a request from Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges, rendered an opinion yesterday that the resolution recently passed by the Board of Estimate that the salaries of all city employes who enlist for war duty must be paid in their absence was not intended to hold men in office where services were not needed. He said that all heads of departments must act in good faith, but if they find it necessary to abolish the offices of men who enlist the names of the men must be taken from the pay rolls.

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANICS' LIENS.—The Counties of Kings and Queens, in September, 1892, made a contract with Dean & Westbrook to remove an old bridge and erect a new one over Newtown Creek, for $94,859, of which 80 per cent. was to be paid as the work progressed, the remainder on its completion and acceutance. The days subsequently, Dean & Westbrook subcontracted a portion or the work for $49,083 to C. A. & T. Cregin. The latter, on April 13, 1893, surrendered their contract and authorized Dean & Westbrook to complete the work, without, however, waiving their right to anything due on the contract and for extra work. The Cregins claimed $6,164 on the contract and $3,000 for other work, which had not been included in the monthly certificates of the engineer. In an action by Joseph Brainard against the County of Kings upon a mechanics' lien, the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, reversed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It was shown on the trial that the contract price was not sufficient, and that the balance claimed to be due would be absorbed in completing the work. Judge Haight, giving the opinion of the court of last resort, holds that the onus was upon the lieners to show that there was a sum due or to become due, on which their liens would attach, and that the presumption could not be indulged in that the contract was completed for the balance of the price, leaving $9,164 to be applied upon the claims of the appellants.

⁂

QUESTION OF TITLE.—Alexander Higgins, after contracting to purchase real estate in this city from Thomas Eagleton, refused to take title at the time and place fixed for the delivery of the deed and sued to recover $1,000 paid by him on the contract. The plaintiff claimed that the title was incumbered, first by an easement in the adjoining house for beams in the wall; second, by a mortgage of $26,000, instead of $20,000, as set out in the contract, and third, by taxes for 1892. Higgins did not offer to perform, but gave notice of rescission and demanded the return of the amount paid on the contract. Eagleton offered a release of the twenty-six-thousand-dollar mortgage, tendered the money for the tax liens, and offered to execute any necessary paper to release the easement for beams of the adjoining property, of which he was the owner. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, has reversed judgment of the late General Term of the Supreme Court, which affirmed judgment on verdict directed in favor of the plaintiff. The Court holds that the mere possibility that a title will be affected by existing causes which may subsequently develop is not to be regarded as a sufficient ground for rescission. The evidence contained in the record rendered it manifest that the defendant's title to the premises was a marketable one, and that, with the proposed releases and the removal of the beams objected to, the plaintiff would have obtained not only a good title, free from incumbrances, but one that was free from doubt. It was held to be clear that the plaintiff was not in a position to insist upon a rescission of the contract; and another reason for reversal of the judgment was that by the contract the payment of the unpaid consideration and the transfer of the title should be dependent and concurrent acts. While the defendant tendered a sufficient deed, there was no allegation or proof that the plaintiff or his assignor offered or tendered performance upon his part, or demanded performance by the defendant.

COAL KING FOUND AT SEA.

The Ocean King, in Searching for Her, Discovered Wreckage.

The tug Ocean King, which left Norfolk Friday last to search for the coal barge Coal King, which got adrift from her tow at sea, reached here yesterday with the barge in tow. The Coal King was bound from Norfolk to New York, and had 2,500 tons of coal aboard. She broke adrift from the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach April 28 off Winter Quarter Shoal during a heavy northeast gale, and drifted away to the southward off Fenwick Island. The Ocean King fell in with the barge May 2, and took her in tow.

The Ocean King reports that while southeast of Winter Quarter Lightship, Sunday, she ran through a large quantity of wreckage composed of smashed dories, broken barrels, and some rigging, evidently from a fishing schooner. The tug picked up a seine boat, which was found floating among the wreckage, and placed it on the deck of the barge. The seineboat is about 48 feet long and 15 feet beam, but cannot be identified. The name Annie, however, appears written on her in lead pencil.

THINK BELLEVUE IS HAUNTED.

Two Nurses Declare They Received Visits from Mysterious Women.

Two nurses at Bellevue Hospital declare that the female wards are haunted and say they will leave if they receive visits from the black robed apparitions again.

Miss McGordy has charge of Wards 20 and 21 on the fourth floor of the main building and on Monday morning at 1 o'clock she was seated at her desk when she heard a patient cough and looking up saw two black robed figures of women. One was tall and gaunt, and the other one short. The tall figure pointed a bony finger at her and exclaimed in a sepulchral voice: "That is she!"

Miss McGordy screamed, and rushing down stairs told the night watchman what she had seen, but a thorough search of the hospital and grounds was made without success.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Miss Hay, who has charge of Wards 22 and 23 on the fifth floor, while at the medicine case heard a rustle of skirts and turning saw the same black robed figures. She ran to the night watchman and an extra detail of men searched the hospital and the grounds high and low for the women, but could not find them.

Both women declare that the women they saw were not nurses or patients. Knowing nearly all the attendants they are positive none in the hospital are playing a practical joke. Miss McGordy said last night that if she received another visitation she would resign her position.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their Exceptional facilities

For Storing

Furs and Fur-lined Garments, Fur Rugs, etc.

and insuring the same against damage by Moths and Fire at moderate charges

Remodelling and Repairing

done during the Spring and Summer at very low prices

West 23d St.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS

Buyers from Principal Points Attend an Auction of W. & J. Sloane's Surplus Stock.

UNUSUAL STIR IN THE TRADE

Most Important Event Among Carpet Men in Three Years—An Offering of About $2,500,000 Worth of American Carpets and Rugs.

Carpet buyers from almost every State in the Union assembled in one of the large warerooms of W. & J. Sloane, 37 to 41 East Eighteenth Street, yesterday forenoon to participate in the first of a series of extraordinary auction sales. During this week the Messrs. Sloane propose to offer at auction their surplus stock, comprising about 55,000 rolls of carpet, averaging 45 yards to the piece, or about 2,500,000 yards. This enormous quantity of carpeting has been divided into about 2,000 lots, and it is expected that it will all be disposed of within four or five days.

No event of equal importance in the carpet trade has occurred since the last big sale held by W. & J. Sloane about three years ago. It has long been the custom of this firm to dispose of its surplus stock at auction every three or four years, and such sales have never failed to be a stirring factor in the carpet trade of this country. The sale yesterday was well up to the average in attendance and spirit.

There was about 400 buyers present, and they represented almost every important carpet house east of Denver. Dealers from Texas bid against dealers from Maine, and merchants from the great Northwest entered into vigorous competition with merchants from the Middle and Southern States. Samples of the goods were liberally displayed and conveniently arranged. John C. Wilmerding of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell conducted the sale.

Fairly Good Prices Secured.

All of the carpets and rugs offered at this sale are of American manufacture—in fact the product of one mill, that of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company. The catalogue contained 2,035 lots, but almost every lot had several duplicates, and in the course of the sale a number of buyers would often divide up these duplicates at the prices for which the catalogued lot was knocked down. At ordinary market prices the total value of the large and varied quantity of carpets offered was about $2,500,000. The general run of prices bid yesterday was a little below the market value.

An offering of velvets opened the sale and the bidding was discriminating and fairly brisk. The new and attractive patterns were eagerly sought. Grades that had previously been selling in the store at from 60 to 70 cents a yard brought from 55 to 68 cents according to patterns. After the velvets came the Saxony Axminsters, which excited a very lively interest. Bids were quick and numerous although not high. The average for these Axminsters ranged at about 55 cents. Following the Saxony Axminsters a few lots of F. Palisades were disposed of at prices a trifle below the store-selling figures.

About 300 lots exclusive of duplicates were disposed of yesterday, and although it had been expected that each day's sales would reach 500 lots the sellers expressed satisfaction with the day's work. Mr. Parkinson of W. & J. Sloane said: "The sale thus far has been quite satisfactory. There is reason to believe that the average prices will be higher on the entire catalogue than was at first expected."

The Terms of the Sale.

The buyers yesterday represented a wide range of territory, some of the principal houses being J. V. Farwell & Co. and Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, R. H. White & Co. of Boston, G. W. Anderson's Sons of Mobile, Ala.; Sol Levy of New Orleans, the J. Kennard & Sons Corpet Company of New Orleans, the R. Keith Fur and Carpet Company of Kansas City, and Thorlicht, Duncker & Renard of St. Louis.

The terms of the sale are approved notes, satisfactory to the sellers, at four months, payable in this city, for all sums over $100, and cash without discount for all sums under $100. If the goods are damaged or disagree with the sample the entire lot may be returned, unless an allowance can be mutually agreed upon, and when goods are reported for claims of any description, and buyer and seller disagree, the subject of complaint must be decided by arbitration, the decision to be binding on both parties. The sellers reserve the right of delivery within thirty days after date of sale. All settlements are to be made with W. & J. Sloane.

There remain to be sold an additional variety of Axminster carpets, Moquettes, Wiltons, Savonnerie, Palisades, and extra velvets; also Moquette and Ne Plus Ultra rugs. In view of the dullness that has prevailed in the carpet trade for some time past this sale is expected to operate as a strong stimulant to the market. The widespread interest which it has excited is accepted by the carpet dealers now in New York as an encouraging sign. Better prices are expected as the sale progresses.

Teachers to Study Voice Cultivation.

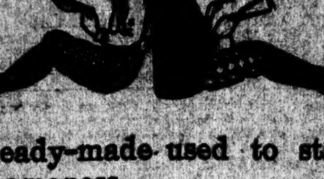
There was a gathering of teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon at the Normal College, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, to listen to a talk by William L. Tomlins upon "The Song Voice." Mr. Tomlins has devoted himself to the development of the voices of children as well as to oratorio work. He now proposes to lecture upon and teach the development of the voice. At the close of his lecture yesterday a class of about fifty teachers was formed, and they will take their first lesson on Friday, at 215 East Thirty-second Street.

Railway Postal Clerks Meet.

At a meeting of delegates from the Second Division of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks yesterday afternoon officers were elected for the year as follows: President—N. I. Harrison of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Vice President—W. S. De Mott of Albany; Secretary—C. C. Reiff of Philadelphia; Treasurer—H. B. Colesworth of Philadelphia. C. C. Reiff and W. E. Pearce of Delaware were named as delegates to the National convention, to be held in Omaha on June 14.

City Club Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Club, held at its clubhouse, 372 Fifth Avenue, Monday evening, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was elected President, to succeed Mr. John E. Parsons. Other officers elected were Elihu Root, First Vice President; R. Fulton Cutting, Second Vice President; Frederic Middlebrook, Secretary, and Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer. The Trustees voted to begin work at once on the alterations to the interior of the clubhouse, which have been under consideration.



Ready-made used to stand for sameness.

325 different styles of cloth is what we cut for this Spring—the most exacting young man can be made happy.

Derbys.

Two-fifths off.

Not off the quality, but off the size and off the usual price.

Price is $3, not $5.

Umbrellas.

Don't wait till it rains. You might be far from our stores and buy the wrong kind.

Our "Tip-Top" means tip-top in silk, frame and stick; $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BACK FROM NICARAGUA.

Twenty Officers and Men of the Navy Arrive on the Adirondack.

The steamship Adirondack, which arrived yesterday from Port Limon, was met at her pier by the navy yard tug, Narkeeta, which took from her Lieut. J. F. Luby, Lieut. D. C. Hannis, a United States surgeon; four non-commissioned officers, and sixteen men, all of the United States Navy, who had been sent out by the Government on the Nicaragua Canal Commission. They were taken to the navy yard.

One of the passengers states that when he boarded the Adirondack at Port Limon, he was in receipt of advices stating that all possibility of active warfare between Nicaragua and Costa Rica had been eliminated by the signing of a peace treaty by both countries.

A representative of a St. Louis hardware firm, also on board, speaking of the commercial possibilities between this country and Central American ports, stated that in one town he had placed orders for $10,000 worth of American general hardware, and had not ill health compelled his return, he would have done quite as well in other towns.

MINISTER CHANGES HIS VIEWS.

The Rev. Dr. Harrison of Brooklyn Becomes an Episcopalian.

The Rev. Dr. R. Marshall Harrison, formerly a Baptist, has become an Episcopalian and is at present worshipping at St. Mark's Church, on Adelphi Street, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. His last charge was the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and since he left the pastorate he has received no less than eight calls to Baptist churches, but declined them all because of his change of views.

Mr. Harrison has acted as lay reader at St. Mark's, and has also taught a Bible class in the Sunday school. He was born in England, and although his early years were spent in this country he returned to England to study theology. He came back to this country and was ordained in New Haven, Conn., in 1881. He was pastor of the Baptist church there for two years, pastor for three years at Hackensack, N. J., four years at Quincy, Ill., and pastor of the Alexander Avenue Church in New York City until he took charge of the Bedford Heights Church.

PEARY GETS THE WINDWARD.

Formal Transfer of the English Yacht Made at a Luncheon.

A luncheon was given at the Holland House yesterday by Lieut. Armitage of the Royal Naval Reserve to Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, and a party of friends, to celebrate the formal transfer of the steam yacht Windward from Alfred Harmsworth of London to Lieut. Peary. Among those present was Kennedy Jones, editor of The London Evening News. Lieut. Armitage, who represented Mr. Harmsworth in making the transfer, was second in command of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, which rescued Nansen in Franz Joseph Land.

In a brief address Lieut. Armitage said that he believed Lieut. Peary's scheme for reaching the north pole feasible, and in the name of the British Navy wished Peary success. He concluded his speech by handing to Lieut. Peary the official documents placing him in possession of the vessel.

Lieut. Peary, in accepting the gift, said he expected to go very far north with the vessel, perhaps never to return, but if he succeeded in raising the American flag at the north pole he would publicly recognize his debt to English generosity.

It was stated that Congress would pass a special act giving the Windward a special registry, and permitting her to fly the American flag.

The Windward left London for New York March 19, and is now overdue, but no uneasiness is felt, as it is thought the vessel is using sails, thus lengthening the time of passage.

Health Protective Association.

At the meeting of the Woman's Health Protective Association yesterday morning letters were read from John Addison Porter, secretary of the President, and from Capt. C. S. Sigsbee, in answer to letters of sympathy sent by the association. The President, through his secretary, expressed his "thorough appreciation of the message of encouragement" received, and Capt. Sigsbee thanked the association for its "kind sentiments." Another letter read was from H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, with reference to larger anti-spitting placards to be placed in the cars and in more conspicuous places than those at present in position. The ventilation of schools and unsanitary conditions of theatres are to claim the attention of the association now. The next meeting will be the last for the season.

Richard Croker, Jr., Not Disciplined.

E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University, has given very emphatic contradiction to the recently circulated story that Richard Croker, Jr., had been dropped from his class in that university. In a letter received from President Andrews by a relative of the young man yesterday he expressed regret that the story was published, and says "the fact is that Richard Croker, Jr., like his brother, is in good and regular standing in the university, and not under censure in any way."

Upholsterer Commits Suicide.

Charles Jagnaschek, an upholsterer of 902 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, after being sick and despondent for several months, owing to the loss of his business, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. A year ago a prosperous business that Jagnaschek had in Myrtle Avenue was burned out, and he lost everything because of his failure to have a fire insurance policy renewed that expired three days before. He afterward moved to the Park Avenue house where he opened a small store. He leaves a wife and two children.

Charter Day at Health Show.

To-day and this evening at the International Health Exposition, Grand Central Palace, Charter Day will be recognized in the programme, and there will be special musical features, including a patriotic fantasie descriptive of Dewey's dash at Manila. All the school children of Mount Vernon have been made happy with tickets to the show, good to-day, and children of other localities will be looked out for later.

A Correspondent Answered.

"A. L. G."—Letters addressed to Brooklyn, N. Y., will reach their destination.

The Vesta Trade Mark

Corset.

An original model,—absolutely correct in proportion and line.

So perfectly constructed as to lend grace and ease to any figure, and in its various models, so well designed as to be adaptable to the requirements of any form.

The Vesta Corset is acknowledged to be the standard of exact measurement.

The latest importations are of la palle, coutil and brocaded batiste, for Spring and Summer Toilettes.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S JUBILEE.

Additional Arrangements for the Ceremonies To-day in Honor of Archbishop Corrigan.

The final meeting of the committee in charge of the ceremonies in connection with Archbishop Corrigan's episcopal jubilee today took place at Bishop Farley's residence, in East Thirty-seventh Street, last evening. It was agreed that the following programme would be carried out in addition to that already published:

The address of the New York clergy, written by the Rev. Father Williams, will be read from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral, immediately after the Archbishop has said pontifical high mass, by the Rev. Father Edwards. Then will follow the addresses of the Dioceses of Newark and Trenton, read from the sanctuary, to all of which the Archbishop will respond.

The banquet will be attended by all the hierarchy present and by over 500 priests. None of the laity will be present. Bishop Farley will preside and will be toastmaster also. On his right Archbishop Corrigan will be seated, and on his left Archbishop Williams of Boston. To the right of Archbishop Corrigan will sit the Papal Ablegate, Mgr. Martinelli, and next to the latter will be Cardinal Gibbons.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon about 6,000 children will be present at the cathedral to read their address to the Archbishop. They will also sing seven hymns, and conclude their tribute with the unanimous acclaim: "Long live our Archbishop! God bless him!"

The evening's entertainment will be at the Metropolitan Opera House, and admission is by ticket only. Judge Daly will preside, and after his short address he will introduce the following speakers in order: Elbridge T. Gerry, W. Bourke Cockron, and Elihu Root. At the end of the latter's speech Bishop Farley will present a certificate of liquidation of the debt of $250,000 on St. Joseph's Seminary. Bishop Farley has up to date paid one mortgage of $194,000, and the other, of $56,000, was paid yesterday afternoon. There is a surplus in the treasury, which is to meet a few floating debts.

The following donations have been received since the last list was published: Patrick Kiernan, Thomas H. Kelly, and Eugene Kelly, each $1,000; M. Coleman, Eugene O'Sullivan, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, and Augustin Walsh, each $500; John A. Mooney, George D. Mackey, "H. N. N.," Cornelius F. Cronin, James Rorke, John Slattery, William E. Iselin, Daniel C. Connell, and John Morgan, each $250.

W. J. FLAGG'S WILL FILED.

Estate Valued at $50,000—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt a Beneficiary.

The will of William J. Flagg was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The estate of the testator, who died on April 15 last, is valued at $50,000, and consists of personal property. The testator leaves to his brothers, Jared and Edward O. Flagg, $5,000 each, and recommends that they purchase annuities with their bequests.

He bequeaths to Alice G. Vanderbilt, wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the portraits of Richard Ward, Henry Collins, Ebenezer Flagg, Mary Ward Flagg, Gustav Flagg, and of a clergyman whose name is unknown, all of which were painted by Allard B. Flagg. A certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, issued to Henry Collins Flagg, is also left to Mrs. Vanderbilt. The testator leaves his cottage at Siasconset, Nantucket, to his niece, Georgiana L. Judkins. One thousand dollars is left to Jane Holmes, his "faithful friend." A number of nephews and nieces are left the residue of the estate.

The Charges Against Prof. Warde.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 3.—Prof. Percy Robert Colwell, who had arranged to continue the New Jersey Military Academy in the absence of Prof. A. D. Warde, who made a hurried departure from town to escape arrest on a serious charge preferred by three young students of the academy, has given up the effort. Prof. Colwell found on investigation that the furniture in the academy was not paid for, and yesterday and to-day a number of attachments were issued against the property to satisfy debts which Dr. Warde owed. This morning Prof. Colwell announced that the academy would be abandoned, and to-day the students packed up their books and left. The charges made against Dr. Warde will be brought before the next session of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Astor's Relative, He Says.

Magistrate Meade, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday fined an old man named Louis Astor $10 for sitting on the stoop of John Jacob Astor's residence, at 840 Fifth Avenue, Monday, and refusing to move when told by the butler. Astor told the Magistrate that he had walked all the way from Staten Island to intercede for his son, Karl Astor, who was discharged from John Jacob Astor's employ because the newspapers got hold of the fact that Karl Astor was doing menial work. Louis Astor said he was tired, and that was the reason for his sitting on the stoop.

Graduation of Women Doctors.

The thirty-fifth annual commencement exercises of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women were held last evening at 156 Fifth Avenue. There were four graduates—Miss Elizabeth Elvira Gillette, Miss Anne Lockhart Langworthy, Miss Henriette Mayer, and Miss Rachel Raoul Nottage. The Hippocratic oath was administered by Prof. M. Belle Brown, and the degrees were conferred and prizes distributed by D. Hennen Morris, President of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Henry M. Dearborn, President of the Faculty.

Dewey Day at the Garden.

All yesterday the Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden proved a magnet for those scientifically and mechanically inclined. Many exhibits which had not been set up for the opening were in their places, and by to-day it is expected that the show will be in complete running order. To-day will be Dewey Day, and the big dynamite gun, similar to the one used by the Cubans, will be loaded with American and Cuban flags and with manila paper, and fired repeatedly.

City Employe Found Dead.

Frederick K. Abell, the janitor of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' hall, 2 Second Street, found the body of a man in the hallway of that building last night. Death was due to heart disease. From letters found on the man it was ascertained that he was Michael Cavanagh, fifty years of age, an employe of the Register's office.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

COMMAND OF VALUES.

Business is good these days regardless of the weather. The new season decides the need of new things to wear, and people will buy whether or no. We could keep busy without advertising, but it will assist you to know what to look for in advance. A woman can come here and have her pick of newest styles from all over the world. But because we have fine goods we don't trade upon their goodness nor their fineness. You can expect the best and to pay easy prices. The way we buy has everything to do with the way we sell.

Richness, newness, novelty—the grandest displays and most attractive styles. The goods are here for you to look at, but there's no use denying they are here for us to sell. You can make your own comparisons, but we wouldn't be doing such a business if these prices were wrong.

Women's New Tailored Suits,
with New Shape Eton Jackets, full lined with black taffeta, and revers faced with black satin; new shaped skirts, just right—in coverts, mixtures and serges—compare these with regular $25 suits around town **$15.00**

Lawn, Lappet and Dimities,
a constant stream of new things being turned into bargains—all the newest styles . . . . **$3.98 to $25.00**

New Bicycle Skirts,
made of the latest materials in tan mixtures, in the full circular skirt, finished with rows of stitching **$4.98**

New Golf Skirts,
in a double-faced material of handsome new mixtures, all the newest wrinkles—and made with a new patent way of putting them on and off, almost makes you feel like learning to play golf just for the sake of donning one—other houses charge $10 to $15 for these skirts—we don't; only . . . **$7.98 and $8.28**

Women's Silk Shirt Waists,
in Foulard silk effects, made with sailor revers, double-pointed yoke, silk collar **$3.98**
And other beauties on up to $35.

Women's Cheviot Skirts,
full width, tucked in space from waist to bottom of skirt; percaline lined and velveteen bound—think of the price **$6.75**

For Misses and Children.

Some specially attractive things every day and not a scrap of old stock among them. These values go on sale to-morrow morning:

200 Children's Reefer Jackets; regular prices $5.50, $6.50; special . . **$3.49**

Children's fancy plaid Dresses, neatly trimmed, from 6 to 14 years; regular price $5.50; special . . . **$3.25**

Misses' Suits in serge; jackets lined with silk; fly front; a limited number; while they last **$9.98**

Children's fancy lawn and gingham Dresses, neatly trimmed; a great bargain **98c**

Misses' Jackets, 14, 16 and 18 years—hurry to get your choice . . **$4.75**

Misses' Suits, silk lined jackets, fly front, for 14, 16 and 18 year olders—have been $14—take your choice at **$8.98**

H. O'NEILL & CO.

THE COUNT OF TURIN HERE.

Prince Who Fought Henri d'Orleans Is on a Tour of the World.

Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count of Turin, the victor in the duel that he had with Prince Henri of Orleans last year, arrived yesterday by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and was met at the pier by the Italian Minister in Washington and the Italian Consul General in New York. The Count of Turin is accompanied by the Count Carpenetto, his aide de camp, and is making a tour of the world. He is tall and trim, with a rather pale face and mustache.

The visitors were driven to the Waldorf Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for them. They will remain in New York several days, and will probably visit Washington and other places of interest in the East. Then they will travel right across the continent to San Francisco, where they will take ship for China and Japan.

The Count of Turin was unwilling to talk about the war, and merely said that he had obtained a six months' leave, and was touring.

He was born in 1870, and is the son of Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, second son of King Victor Emmanuel. His mother died six years after his birth, and his father, who married again, died in 1890. The Count of Turin is not yet married.

AGED COURT CRIERS DEAD.

Both Were Over Eighty and One Died in the Poorhouse.

JAMES A. RITCHIE, for the past ten years crier in the Union County Court, and a well-known Democrat, died at his home in Scotch Plains, N. J., yesterday morning from a general breaking down. He was eighty years of age, and had lived where he died for the past forty years. Though he was an ardent advocate of the Democratic Party at all times no attempt was ever made to remove him from the position of court crier by political opponents. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Pithian of Bridgeton, N. J. A few months ago the couple celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

George Schmerman, eighty-seven years of age, one of the oldest residents of Richmond Borough, died in the county almshouse at Four Corners yesterday. He was well known among the residents of Richmond County, and for more than twenty years officiated as Court Crier in the Supreme and County Courts at Richmond. For years his health had been failing, and finally he was compelled to go to the almshouse.

A Fireman's Brave Act.

Fireman J. J. Crawford of Engine Company No. 24 while engaged in fighting a fire at 269 West Tenth Street yesterday afternoon dashed into the burning building, and, running up to the third floor, caught Thomas Ryan, who was just about to plunge headlong from the window. Ryan weighs 265 pounds, and, owing to his fright, was unable to help himself. After a ladder had been placed up to the window he picked Ryan up and carried him safely to the street. The feat was witnessed by a thousand or more people, who loudly applauded. Several policemen tried to get up and rescue Ryan, but they were driven back by the fire and smoke in the halls and on the stairs. Crawford was slightly burned about the face and neck, but otherwise escaped without injury. The damage amounted to about $600.

Policemen Ordered Reinstated.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has issued a peremptory mandamus compelling the Police Commissioners to reinstate Frederick Wohlfart, Frank Winckler, John Kraemer, Michael Delaney, Anthony Kulger, Charles Dockendorf, Henry Kuhler, and Robert Williams as members of the police force. The men belonged to the old College Point Police force, but were dismissed on January 1 last, it being claimed that they were appointed with the idea that they would be retained on the force when College Point became a part of New York City. Judge Garretson orders that they be placed on the force at once at salaries of $800 a year, and allows the men $50 costs each and back pay from Jan. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBUS. THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.
PRICES ALWAYS 25c. AND 50c.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT. ADGIE. Marguerite Sylva, & 20 others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
HENRY MILLER—THE MASTER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THIS WEEK ONLY SORMA and CHRISTIANS in Humperdinck's The King's Children

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. & 8TH AV. MAT. TO-DAY. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

B'WAY THEATRE, Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's Every Evening, 8:15.
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Matinée To-day and Saturday, 2.
Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Irene Perry, Mabel Gillman, Joseph Herbert, Herbert Gresham, &c.
"Evening of unalloyed enjoyment."—Tribune.
"A Trump Card."—Herald.
"Capital performance of a capital musical farce."—Times.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH, CHARLES DICKSON & CO., 4 COHANS, JOHNSTONE BENNETT, GEORGE W. LESLIE, SMITH and CAMPBELL, GARDNER and ELY, WEBB and HASSAN, HALL and STALEY, BLOCKSOM and BURNS, and others.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.......Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
"A brilliant success."—World.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

American 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38.
EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
6th Month Opera Season, THE BEGGAR STUDENT.
Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. To-day, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—FAUST (IN ENGLISH.)

EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX.
HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.
Last performance 'Passion Play' Wed.

HEALTH EXPOSITION Patriotic Concerts Afternoon and Evening. Scores of special features; To-day, Talk by Col. Geo. E. Waring, 4 P. M.
Grand Central Place, 1 to 10:30 P. M. The Wonderful Micromotoscope every evg., 8:45.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
Daily 2 to 11 P. M. Admission to all, 50 cents.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Casino! 2d Wk. of the Brilliant Revival! Lady Slavey!
3d Great Revival In Preparation! The Sumptuous Review of '97. THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN!

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & French Importations.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
THURSDAY, MAY 5TH,
BATTLES OF OUR NATIONS.
Seats now on sale.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinée To-day & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St.
MRS. FISKE
in—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." Evs. at 8:15.
and—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA." Sat. Mat. at 2.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st.
WM. H. CRANE. His Honor. THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY AND SAT. AT 2:15

BIJOU B'way and 30th St.
Eves., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
Last week of this successful farce.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE FIRST VIOLIN

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Last Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST WEEK THE BOSTONIANS
IN THE SERENADE.

KNICKERBOCKER. BROADWAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
ADELE RITCHIE in "AU BAIN."
And 15 star vaudeville acts.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Good seats, 50c.
THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play,
THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN.
SILVER SOUVENIRS at Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST.
Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day.
WAY DOWN EAST.

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
A New Japanese-Chinese Comic Opera KOREANS.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:20, 1:50 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 10:53 A. M., 1, 1:24, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. [illegible]